

UNHCR 'ready to help Falashas'

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations is ready to help evacuate Ethiopian Jewish refugees from Sudan to other countries provided the governments concerned agree, a U.N. spokesman said here Tuesday. The spokesman, representing the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was commenting on a reported statement by Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri that all refugees were free to leave Sudan provided they did not go directly to Israel. The spokesman said that if countries other than Israel made requests to resettle named refugees and the Sudanese authorities issued exit visas, UNHCR would help arrange transport. A secret airlift that brought several thousand Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel was halted earlier this month after news reports about the operation were published around the world, embarrassing Sudan vis-a-vis other Arab countries.

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13 bilharzia patients successfully cured

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry announced Tuesday that 13 persons who were found to be suffering from bilharzia in Karak Governorate have been successfully cured. A ministry spokesman said that the infected persons received a single treatment which resulted in 100 per cent cure. The treated persons have contracted the disease after bathing in the Barbitah spring waters which contain bilharzia snails, the spokesman said.

Thatcher rules out fresh coal talks

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday ruled out fresh peace talks to end Britain's 10-month-old coal strike. She told parliament that strike negotiations between the state-run Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) were pointless as long as the miners refused to accept closures of uneconomic pits. Mrs. Thatcher was responding to demands by opposition members that she promote a new round of talks, which would be the eighth in the strike, to take place without preconditions (More miners abandon strike, page 7)

610 Israelis killed, 4,932 injured since Lebanon invasion

AMMAN (Petra) — Israel lost 610 soldiers between its invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 and the end of December 1984, according to an Israeli Defense Ministry report. An additional 276 soldiers were killed in the same period on roads and during training, the report added. It said 4,932 soldiers were injured or became handicapped, out of which 2,519 were injured during the last eight months as a result of attacks carried out by Lebanese resistance forces.

Gandhi absolves ex-aid of guilt

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Tuesday a former top aide who quit on moral grounds after India's biggest spy scandal was exposed last week was not involved in the affair. "A very senior official has resigned. There is nothing against the individual. It is in the highest propriety of civil services that he has taken the decision," Mr. Gandhi told parliament, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said. Mr. Gandhi was apparently referring to his principal secretary, P.C. Alexander, who quit last Friday after at least four of his assistants were arrested on suspicion of spying (India widens hunt for suspects, page 8).

22 'Trotskyites' arrested in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Twenty-two alleged members of an extremist Trotskyite group were arrested in various parts of Egypt Monday night on charges of subversion and inciting riots, Interior Ministry officials said Tuesday.

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Obeidat announces major oil find

Senate approves draft budget, recommends strengthening of Armed Forces, developing agriculture, industry to meet national needs

By Elia Nasrallah and Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat revealed Tuesday that Jordan has struck oil at a third well in the Azraq area producing crude at five times the quantities flowing from the first two proven wells in the Kingdom's northeastern desert.

Mr. Obeidat told the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) that the Hamza 3 well produced "encouraging" quantities and that he was optimistic of the results. "The national team now involved in the drilling operations had been trying for three days to control the oil flow," the prime minister said.

The previous two oil wells in the Azraq area, some 100 kilometres east of Amman, were proven to yield 2,000 barrels per day. Oil experts held the Jordan Times that the oil flow could be increased through a chemical injection treatment to reach up to five times the quantities flowing naturally.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, one oil expert working at the drilling rig in Azraq, said the Kingdom was preparing to reach up to half its needs of crude by the end of 1987.

The prime minister, who was

addressing the Senate, which met Tuesday to hear a report on the national draft budget by its Financial Committee, said that the Hamza 3 well has an underground pressure amounting to five times those in wells number one and two.

"The national team has become self-confident and in full control of the operations, and is continually analysing the finds and pursuing the work with increasing confidence and objectivity," the prime minister said.

Mr. Obeidat also told the Senate that a technical committee formed by the Royal Commission for the Development of Civil Service has embarked on a study aimed at including government employees, governed by the civil service system, in the framework of the Social Security Corporation Law so that all public and private

employees in the country will be covered by unified social security and pension law.

Mr. Obeidat's speech at the Upper House followed approval by the Senate of the 1985 draft budget of JD 811.2 million. The Senate Financial Committee, which studied the budget and recommended its approval, also read out a report on the budget and referred to various issues.

Several senators also delivered speeches, commenting on the budget and related issues.

The prime minister thanked the Senate members for their remarks about the draft budget and said the budget was based on "principles and concepts that are deemed to safeguard Jordan's best interests."

The budget, he said, "has provisions for the armed and security forces which should be strengthened to maintain a strong defence of the nation in the current difficult circumstances." The budget has been drawn up in a way to maintain and bolster Jordan's ties with Arab countries in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's policies of "maintaining solidarity with the Arab Nation in word and deed," the prime minister said.

He said that the budget also

(Continued on page 3)

Lebanese stage anti-Israel protest against Sidon blast

SIDON (R) — A general strike Tuesday paralysed both Sidon and west Beirut and angry residents here burned tyres in protest at a car bomb attack that seriously injured a senior politician in this Israeli-occupied port city.

Some schools in mostly Christian east Beirut closed after one person was killed and five wounded, when 10 mortar shells landed on busy streets, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Mustafa Saad, 34-year-old leftist leader of Sidon's Sunni Muslim community, was fighting for his life Tuesday in a Paris hospital after a car bomb Monday night wrecked his Sidon apartment building, killing two people and wounding 38.

Christian and Muslim leaders condemned the blast, caused by an estimated 100 kilograms of explosive. Five hours after the explosion, Israeli forces allowed Mr. Saad to be flown to Beirut in a United Nations helicopter.

At dawn he was taken to Paris with severe facial injuries aboard a jet owned by a Sidon-born millionaire, Rafiq Hariri.

Hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian demonstrators paraded through the streets of Sidon at midmorning, waving portraits of Mr. Saad and chanting "with our souls and blood we shield you, Mustafa."

Some Palestinians waved por-

traits of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

An Israeli patrol of one tank, two armoured personnel carriers and one jeep neared the demonstration as it approached. Mr. Saad's blown-up house. Witnesses said some demonstrators hurled stones at the patrol, prompting Israeli troops to shoot briefly into the air. No casualties were reported in the less than one minute encounter.

The strike in the south also affected the Christian town of Jezzine and a string of mainly Christian villages east of Sidon, eye-witnesses said.

Noisy but peaceful demonstrations in Sidon were joined by Palestinians from the nearby 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp and by members of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) based in the Kharroub region just north of Sidon.

The attack on Mr. Saad, a symbol of anti-Israeli resistance here, recalled memories of the February 1975 shooting of his father which touched off a decade of civil war.

His father Maarouf led the Popular Nasserite Organisation, which Mr. Saad now heads, until he was shot by an unknown gunman during a demonstration in Sidon on Feb. 26, 1975.

His death a week later sparked bloody confrontations between

the Lebanese army and leftist demonstrators seen by many as the start of Lebanon's decade of civil strife.

"Will the blow against his son... be the starting point for national reconciliation or for yet another bloodbath?" asked the French-language newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour Monday.

The attack occurred as Israeli troops prepared to withdraw from Sidon in the first part of a three-stage pull-out plan and could not have come at a more critical time.

Monday night's blast is seen here as a deliberate attempt to undermine efforts by the city's religious and political leaders to prevent any communal violence following the Israeli pullout.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami was swift to blame Israel. "This is a sample of what we expected and feared. I have said the enemy (Israel) will try to foment such trouble," he said.

But his accusation brought an equally swift denial from Israel where a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "This irresponsible statement by Karami is a lie. It is an attempt to inflame passions and incite on the eve of the Israeli evacuation of Sidon."

Mr. Saad was known for his refusal to cooperate with the Israelis and rarely left his home after their 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

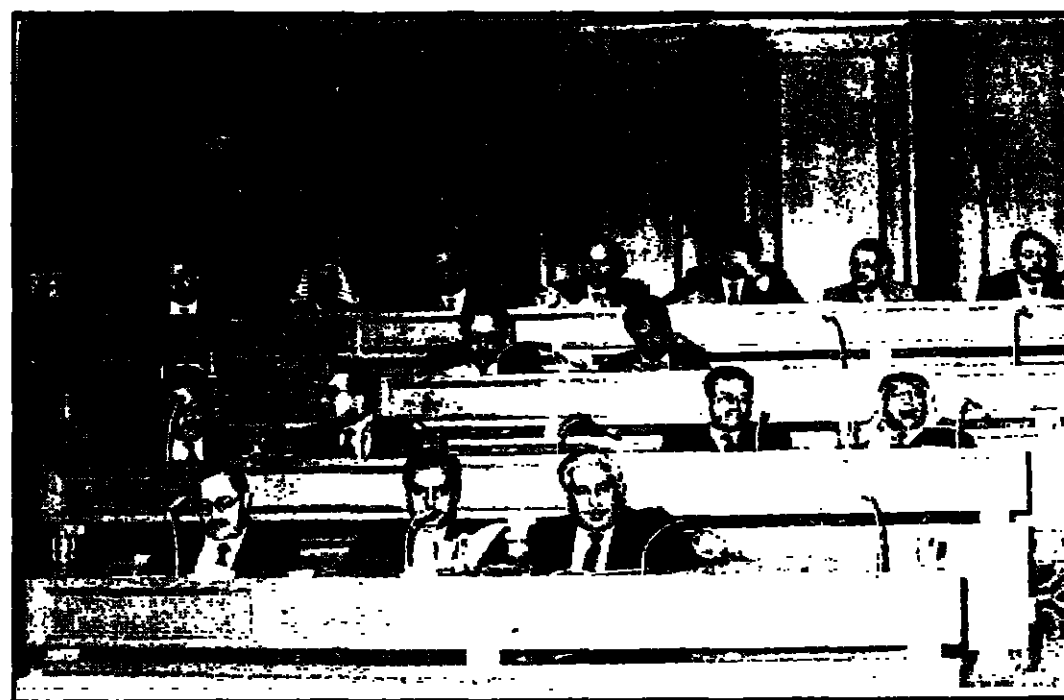
forces should be deployed in areas

the Israelis vacate. Israel's main presentation focused on the evacuation plan approved by the Israeli cabinet last week, conference sources said.

The Lebanese response, according to a statement issued during a luncheon break in the talks, was that this did not satisfy Lebanon's demand for a specific timetable and detailed map of the withdrawal.

The statement accused Israel of "misleading the international public opinion and the Israeli public opinion" by planning to redeploy in South Lebanon rather than to leave altogether.

"Israel is trying to cut down its losses and avoid subjecting its army to the dangers of national resistance," the statement said.



The Upper House of Parliament in session Tuesday (Petra photo)

Tugboat confirmed hit in Iraqi raid

BAHRAIN (AP) — A salvage tugboat was struck by an Iraqi missile around midnight local time Monday while it was in Saudi Arabian waters, Gulf shipping sources reported Tuesday.

The vessel, belonging to the Dutch firm Wismuehl, had its accommodation quarters destroyed in the attack, but there were no casualties among its crew, the sources said.

The vessel was about six kilometres north of the Saudi Ras Tanura oil terminal, according to the sources.

The attack which took place about 2100 GMT, occurred at around the time the Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad announced the latest raid by Iraqi jet fighters on ships "near Kharg island."

Kharg is Iran's key oil terminal in the Iran-Iraq war zone, and the Iraqi attacks are part of a blockade aimed at impeding shipping to and from Iran's ports.

Apart from the Ribut, the Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad said that two other "naval targets" were attacked in the Gulf waters. He said in a radio statement that the first target was hit at 1630 hours (1330 GMT) Monday and the second at almost the same time that the Ribut was struck.

But marine salvage offices in Bahrain and Dubai, who watch every ripple in the Gulf sea lanes, said that only the attack on the Ribut was confirmed.

By Iraqi count, the Ribut was the 20th vessel raided in the Gulf since Jan. 1. But marine salvage officers here said that five of these attacks could be independently verified.

The four other confirmed victims were the West German-owned oilfield supply vessel Bertram, the Iranian-owned bulk carrier Iran-Endad, the South Korean-owned freighter Hanlim Mariner, and the Panamanian-registered cargo ship Topaz Express.

One crewman was killed in the attack on the Hanlim Mariner, these shipping and salvage officers reported.

Arab military analysts noted that the Iraqis were resorting to night raids against Gulf shipping for the first time since the outbreak of the war with Iran 52 months ago.

The Baghdad spokesman said that vessels were "trying to sneak to Iranian ports under the cover of darkness... and we will check that."

"Our eagles (air force pilots) now are mounting raids in daytime and at night to put an end to this sneaking," said the Iraqi newspaper Al Thawra. "Iran's oil exports must be considerably reduced (through these attacks) until the fuel (oil revenues) of aggression is completely quenched."

It said the Iraqis "will attack ships every day until Iran accepts an end to the war."

Italy pushing for Mideast negotiations, Craxi says

ROME (AP) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has repeated Italy's determination to seek Common Market support for Middle East peace negotiations, but says the outcome remains uncertain.

Italy has put forward a revival of a Common Market proposal to include the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in peace negotiations. The socialist leader says he will discuss the plan with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during a visit to Washington in March.

During a television discussion Monday night, Mr. Craxi noted that Italy's current six-month presidency of the European Community (EC) presents a good opportunity for reviving the peace plan. "We're working in this direction," Mr. Craxi said. "But I am not certain of the results."

During a speech at the European Parliament last week, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said the Soviet Union could

not be excluded from any effort for peace in the Middle East.

On another topic Mr. Craxi was asked whether the Socialist Party would back Sandro Pertini, Italy's 88-year-old president and fellow party member, for a second term in office.

"If the political conditions are there, the support of the Italian Socialist Party for his reelection will not be lacking," Mr. Craxi responded.

Mr. Pertini is now in the final six months of his seven-year term. The president of Italy is elected by parliament, and next June each party will put up a candidate for parliamentary vote.

Mr. Craxi also confirmed that his five-party coalition government is examining a request for the release of Walter Reder, the Austrian former Nazi convicted of leading a massacre in northern Italy. Reder is now being held in a prison midway between Rome and Naples.

Reagan's speech shows unrealistic U.S. attitude, TASS says

MOSCOW (R) — President Reagan's inauguration speech provided further evidence that Washington had not yet developed a realistic attitude towards new arms talks with the Soviet Union, Soviet commentators said Tuesday.

Vladimir Chernyshev, political analyst of the official TASS news agency, criticised Mr. Reagan for sticking to his plans for a "Star Wars" anti-missile system in space and said he should have mentioned that the talks aimed at outlawing such weapons.

"The U.S. administration does not yet show a consistent and realistic approach to the future talks," he said.

"If the United States goes back on the agreement reached in Geneva as regards the need to prevent the militarisation of space, the consequences would be very grave: the talks would be blown up," Chernyshev declared.

Another TASS writer, military affairs specialist Vladimir Bogachov, said Mr. Reagan's goal of total security from nuclear attack was illusory and dangerous. Moscow has insisted that the "Star Wars" issue is inextricably linked with solutions on reducing strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons and wants the forthcoming talks to produce an overall package of accords.

Bogachov said the idea of immunity from a nuclear counter-blow could entice "some hotheads in Washington to reach out for the nuclear push button."

Mr. Reagan was right, he said, to believe that the terror standoff of threatened mutual annihilation was not the way to keep peace.

New pain-killer discovered

PARIS (R) — French neuro-biologist professor Jean Laborit announced Tuesday he had discovered a new substance with revolutionary pain-killing properties. Prof. Laborit said the newly-found AGR-529 molecule could be the strongest analgesic yet known, according to a spokeswoman at his laboratory. The patent Prof. Laborit secured for the substance also describes it as being anti-inflammatory, tranquilising and anti-epileptic and it is believed to protect the brain from probable damage when deprived of oxygen. Prof. Laborit, who discovered one of the first psychoactive substances in the 1950s, the tranquilliser known as "chlorpromazine," told the French newspaper Le Figaro that AGR-529 was his most important discovery. He said a laboratory rat that had been treated with AGR-529 to make it insensitive to pain did not react when placed on a metal plate heated up to a very high temperature.

Hassan stresses need for stronger Euro-Arab relations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday stressed the importance of deepening European-Arab dialogue and broadening economic cooperation between the European Community (EC) and the Arab World, especially between the EC and Jordan.

He also stressed the importance of continuous meetings between leaders of development sectors in Europe and their Jordanian counterparts in to exchange information and strengthen existing cooperation.

Prince Hassan was addressing a meeting in Amman of the presidents and secretaries general of the Arab-European Chambers of Commerce.

Prince Hassan pointed out the importance of exchanging technical expertise, technology transfer from industrial countries to Third World countries, and mutual help in improving production methods and training of manpower in modern scientific and industrial methods.

He called on the EC private sector to take part in the development programmes executed in the Arab countries in general and in Jordan in particular, including the execution of economic and joint development projects.

The two-day meeting which started Tuesday in Amman was also addressed by Abdul Kareem Al Mudaris, president of the executive committee of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce, who also is the coordinator between Arab and European chambers of commerce.

Mr. Mudaris said the current meeting is one of a series of meetings held jointly by the Arab League and the General Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry of Arab Countries and aims at bolstering

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Sharon trial jury asks for more case material

NEW YORK (Agencies) — A jury hearing a \$50 million libel action against Time magazine by former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Tuesday asked to re-read large parts of court testimony.

The jury has been deliberating for nine days and has already ruled in favour of Sharon on two aspects. These were that a report in Time concerning the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps both defamed him and was false.

The jury has to decide further whether malice was involved. If the jury rules in favour of Time on the issue of malice the libel action will be thrown out of court.

If the ruling is in favour of Sharon, new proceedings will begin to determine if his reputation was harmed and the value of the settlement.

The jury's lengthy request for earlier testimony took lawyers for both sides by surprise. They had been awaiting a final decision in the two-month trial and said they were baffled.

The jury's note included questions about confidential sources used by Time in its report about

Sharon's role in the Beirut massacres.

Under U.S. law, Sharon was not libelled if his reputation was not damaged by the article about an Israeli inquiry into the massacres.

Sharon, now minister of industry and commerce, sued over Time's Feb. 21, 1983, cover story that in one paragraph said he "reportedly discussed" revenge for the assassination of Lebanon's Christian president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, with the mostly Christian Falangists. The next day, the massacre began at two west Beirut refugee camps.

Sharon, who was forced to resign as defence minister after the Israeli inquiry found he bore "indirect responsibility" for the massacre, has denied discussing revenge with any Lebanese and called the Time story a "blood libel" against him, Israel and Jews everywhere.

On Wednesday, the jury said the paragraph was defamatory because it meant to the "average reader" that Sharon had "consciously intended" to permit the Falangists to take revenge.

On Friday, it decided Time's report was false.

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Rift reportedly blunted between two Yemens

SANAA, North Yemen (AP) — The presidents of North and South Yemen on Monday ended four days of "unity talks" amid reports an oil-related, potentially explosive situation has been blunted between the two neighbouring Arab countries.

The talks were shrouded in tight secrecy, while speculation was mounting here about the South Yemeni seeking a share in North Yemen's recent oil discovery, because it stretches into a contested border zone.

Arab diplomatic sources said that speculation about the oil-related rift prompted North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh to travel unexpectedly to Aden last Thursday, when he commenced talks with South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

In a demonstration of ostensible solidarity, the two leaders travelled from Aden to the North Yemeni city of Taiz where they carried on their sessions of talks on means of merging the two countries into one.

In Aden, President Mohammad was quoted as announcing that an agreement has been reached with his North Yemeni counterpart to "boost cooperation to exploit the two countries' natural wealth."

Last July, the U.S. Hunt Oil Company announced it had struck oil for the first time in North

Yemen, in the Marib Al Jawf region, touching off wide-spread fears the discovery would precipitate discord between the Sanna and Aden regimes.

The area of the discovery and the oilfields were said to run into South Yemeni or Saudi Arabian territory. Hunt was reported to be trying to ascertain how close the oil concession area might be to the three countries' varying definitions of the border.

The diplomats said it was highly likely that the structure of the Marib Al Jawf Oilfield extends across North Yemen's border into South Yemeni territory.

A Soviet oil drilling crew was reported to have made a promising find in the South Yemeni Shabwa region, 70 kilometres south of Marib Al Jawf.

The same sources said that the Aden government has been displeased with the Russians because of their allegedly slow performance and that Hunt was trying to talk the South Yemenis into extending the Marib Al Jawf concession area across the border.

"It appears that (Presidents) Saleh and Mohammad have laid the ground works for an economic boundary, so that each country would be able to harness its own oil resources without forfeiting any territorial rights," said one Arab diplomat, who refused to be identified.

He contended that Saudi Arabia also was "not particularly happy" about the North Yemeni oil find because, he claimed, expected revenues from oil sales would decrease or end Sanaa's reliance on Saudi financial assistance and "become too independent."

Despite vast political disparities, North and South Yemen have been seeking the merger since 1968, when the North Yemeni civil war came to an end.

A limited war broke out between the two Yemens in the early 1970s, when the Arab League mediated not merely a truce but a unity plan between the two neighbours.

Eight joint committees were created at the time to pave the road for the merger, and a ninth one was set up later on to coordinate between the two Yemens.

At one stage, South Yemen asked that its Marxist National Front political organisation be matched with a leftist party in North Yemen, as a prelude to the desired merger.



PACKING UP: Israeli troops packing up supplies while two forklifts assist the moving of heavy assembly supplies at a small base along the Awali River. The Israelis have started the phase one of their withdrawal from South Lebanon (AP wirephoto)

Former U.S. embassy hostages campaign to sue Iran

WASHINGTON (R) — Four years after their release from Tehran, 13 former U.S. embassy hostages have renewed their effort to seek \$65 million in damages from Iran.

The 13 were among 52 Americans held by Iran for 444 days and freed on Jan. 20, 1980, as President Reagan was sworn in for his first term in office.

Under the release agreement, mediated by Algeria, the Carter administration agreed not to allow financial claims on behalf of the hostages.

Mr. Reagan said he would abide by that agreement and U.S. courts have refused to hear several host-lawsuits because of it.

But Los Angeles Attorney James Davis, acting on behalf of the 13, told a news conference Monday that the agreement not to sue was invalid under international law because it was made under duress.

After the supreme court refused to hear the case of the 13 last autumn, the hostages filed a suit in the claims court in Washington. On Monday they asked the claims court to seek a statement from the Reagan administration which Mr. Davis said would "open the way for a political or a legal renunciation of the Algerian accord."

"If your child is kidnapped and you pay money and then your child is returned, should the kidnapper be allowed to keep the ransom?" Mr. Davis asked.

Stuart Malawer, professor of international law at George Mason University near Washington, told the news conference that the hostage agreement was clearly illegal under article 52 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties.

"This is akin to a robber holding a gun to a victim's head and forcing him to sign a contract..."

Foreign ministers of Iran, Syria and Libya to meet

LONDON (R) — The foreign ministers of three Muslim states fiercely opposed to Israel and the United States will meet in Tehran to discuss regional developments, the National Iranian News Agency IRNA said Tuesday.

IRNA, received here, said the foreign ministers of Iran, Libya and Syria would meet in the Iranian capital in the next two to three days.

Libya and Syria are members of the Arab steadfastness front, a group set up in 1977 to oppose peace or negotiations with Israel. Three years ago the group also pledged support for Iran in its war

with Iraq.

South Yemen and Algeria are also members, but there was no indication their foreign ministers would come.

IRNA quoted Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hussein Sheikholeslam as saying earlier that the foreign ministers of Iran and members of the front would meet in two weeks.

Sheikholeslam discussed the plight of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, the situation in Lebanon and other regional issues in visits to the capitals of Libya, Syria, South Yemen and Algeria over the past 11 days, the agency added.

Oman acts to heal wounds of Dhofar rebellion

By Jonathan Wright
Reuter

WADI DARBAT, Oman — The children came home from primary school in an ex-army land rover, bounding down the dirt track through a Frankincense tree grove and into the former rebel stronghold of Wadi Darbat.

The boys wore clean white robes and the girls demure headscarves, symbols of their integration into the urban life of modern Oman and of potential alienation from semi-naked fellow tribesmen in Dhofar's rolling hills.

They clutched small change from their weekly pocket money of 10 riyals (\$2.9), a government handout designed to help heal the wounds of a 10-year-long rebellion in this southern province bordering South Yemen on the Arabian peninsula.

Wadi Darbat, a wooded valley on the brow of a 150-metre cliff above the coastal plain, was one of the last hideouts of the rebels, who succumbed to government troops a year after fighting ended officially in 1976.

In autumn, when monsoon rains spilled over the cliff in one of Arabia's few waterfalls, Yemeni-supported rebels were able to hide behind the permanent mists that shrouded surrounding hills.

The area is now pacified and a recent guidebook warning that "local people resent intruders and it is not advisable to walk up the wadi (valley)" no longer appears to hold true.

But the process of satisfying the hill people's old demands for a fair share of government attention continues, mainly through so-called administrative centres.

These expensive complexes of schools, clinics, mosques, shops and police stations — in marked contrast to the humble hive-like dwellings of local tribesmen — have sprung up across the Dhofar Hills since the late 1970s.

They provide "basic" services previously unknown in the area and act as distribution points for government largesse.

A new centre in Ghadow, 10 kilometres north west of the provincial capital of Salalah, the resident Indian nurse and his wife dispense free medicine and make free house calls on people too sick to reach the clinic.

The sick and widowed can also apply for grants through the Naib Wali (deputy governor), a former army officer with an office in the complex, local officials said.

The pocket money incentive for children has encouraged high attendance at schools, which are run exclusively by Egyptians and Sud-

U.N. chief to put aside Cyprus issue

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is up to the point of anger by the breakdown of his latest effort to mediate the Cyprus dispute and has decided to put aside the problem for the present, a U.N. official has said.

The official, speaking on condition he not be identified, said the hope at United Nations headquarters was that in the interim, international pressure for a settlement will mount and compel the feuding Greek and Turkish Cypriots to begin serious negotiations to reunite their east Mediterranean island.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who departed on a month-long official trip after the breakdown of talks Sunday, was described by the official as "discouraged and a little bit mad" over the setback to his mediation effort.

The official said U.N. headquarters had been taken aback by the hard line adopted during more than three days of talks by Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader.

Before the talks opened last Thursday, the official said, the United Nations chief had been under the impression that Mr. Kyprianou, like Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, was ready to accept a peace framework Mr. Perez de Cuellar had worked out with the two leaders during three rounds of indirect talks last fall.

But, when the direct talks began, Mr. Kyprianou "came in hot," the official said, adding, "that threw us for a flip."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's staff was described as baffled by what was seen here as a marked "change in tone" on Mr. Kyprianou's part since the indirect talks.

The real story is what changed the Greek Cypriot view, "the official said. "The answer may be in Nicosia or it may be in Athens."

The Greek government in Athens provides the main political and moral support to the Greek Cypriots, just as the Turkish government in Ankara does to the Turkish Cypriots.

While the secretary-general is away on a trip to Britain, South East Asia, New Zealand and Australia, his staff has been directed to prepare a report on the abortive Cyprus talks for the 15-nation U.N. Security Council. The text of the report is to be cable to Mr. Perez de Cuellar for approval before it is distributed.

The official said he did not expect Mr. Perez de Cuellar would "let his feelings come out (in the report), if letting them come out will damage chances for a future agreement."

On Sunday night, Mr. Perez de Cuellar gave every indication that he was prepared to continue his mediation effort.

He said he would stay in touch with Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Denktaş "with a view to their meeting again at a 'joint high-level' meeting if possible before the end of February," Mr. Kyprianou said during three rounds of indirect talks last fall.

However, Mr. Denktaş told reporters "a new political situation has arisen," and he would have to consult with his community before committing himself to new talks under U.N. sponsorship.

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Premier opens Cairo Book Fair

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Tuesday opened Cairo's International Book Fair in which Israel is participating for the first time since 1982.

Egypt, which in 1979 signed a peace treaty with Israel, allocated the Jewish state a stand isolated from other participating nations in the concrete pavilion inspected by Mr. Ali.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is also taking part in the fair.

Israel was told last year its application to take part arrived too late, while it absented itself in 1983.

Except for the Israeli stand, only Egyptian state-owned publishers had stands on the same floor. Stands on both sides of the Israeli section were left vacant, while, contrary to the norm, Israel's flag was not hoisted and sec-

urity was tight around its stand.

An Israeli official, however, denied notions of isolation.

Barry Pintow of the Israel Export Institute told Reuters "I feel great. We do not feel isolated. We are glad to be here."

He said the books displayed were subjected to censorship by the Egyptian government, while religious books were vetted by the Cairo-based Al Azhar, one of Islam's oldest seats of learning.

Official sources said the Egyptian government struck a compromise with Egyptian and Arab publishers who threatened to boycott the fair in protest against Israel's participation.

They said the pavilion in which Israel together with several other foreign countries are displaying, would close down on Thursday. Publishers who threatened to boycott would open to the public on Friday until Feb. 3.

Mr. Ali's inspection of the Israeli stand came towards the end of his one-hour tour and followed his visit to the PLO stand. He was received by Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sasson and spent a total of three minutes there.

Palestinians at the PLO stand shouted "Palestine is Arab" as Mr. Ali visited it.

A senior PLO official told Reuters the organisation's participation had been agreed with the Cairo government and the country's opposition parties.

"We do not withdraw from anywhere in face of Israel. Our protest against Israel's participation here is to take part," Nabil Sha'ath, chairman of the Political Committee of the Palestine National Council, told Reuters.

Mr. Pintow asked about how he felt about the presence of the PLO, said "I think if they come up here, it would be a good chance to meet people."

Moroccan Socialists to stay in opposition

RABAT (R) — The Moroccan Socialist Party has decided to stay in opposition and not join a new coalition government, a party spokesman said Tuesday.

Weekend meetings of the party's central committee and administrative commission decided it could not accept the economic and social policies set out in the 1985 budget.

The Socialists — the National Union of People's Forces led by Abdul Rahim Bouabid — were

among 38 members of parliament who voted against the budget last month.

The budget was pushed through by the centrist majority but only defence spending was unanimously agreed.

The Socialists' decision means that the new government expected to be formed before the beginning of March will be a coalition of centre-right parties instead of a widely-based government of national union as originally planned.

The Socialist spokesman said they would stay in opposition because the centrist parties had not changed unpopular policies in vogue for more than 20 years and had aggravated serious economic and financial difficulties by bowing to International Monetary Fund demands.

Mr. Bouabid said at the weekend that "Morocco's strength lies in permanent unity", a reference particularly to national unanimity over the Western Sahara.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:05 Cartoons
17:10 Children's Programmes
18:10 Baker Street Children
18:15 Sport
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:25 Programme Review
21:35 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 French Programme
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Sounds Magnificent
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Hotel — Inmate Strangers

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show
11:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Oh! Mother
14:30 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 News
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
22:30 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Waveguide Rep-

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* An exhibition of paintings on silk by artist libal Shukri at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 27).

PLAY

* A local play (The Choice) at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Jan. 30).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre : Tel. 6610267
American Centre 43771
American Centre library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41903
Soviet Cultural Centre 42203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 662195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 443555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munatazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

06:45 (Sunrise) Doha

06:51 Dhufir

14:56 'Asr

17:28 Maghreb

18:45 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:40 Karachi (PK)
08:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:30 Sudan (IV)
09:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:00 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (MS)
12:15 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
14:40 Kuwait (KU)
15:10 Jeddah (SV)
15:20 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IV)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:50 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Beirut (RJ)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)
08:45 Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)
09:00 Damascus, Rome (Alitalia)
11:20 Cairo (MS)
12:00 Belgrade, London (RJ)
12:05 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:40 Kuwait (KU)
16:40 Jeddah (SV)
18:00 Baghdad (IA)
19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
19:40 Dhahran (RJ)
20:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:15 Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 Sudan (IV)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:45 Cairo (RJ)
21:10 Baghdad (RJ)

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 374-00.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 25583.

Armenian Catholic Church Asrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Asrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asrafieh, 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) Meets at Southern Baptist School in Sheikhan, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

06:45 (Sunrise) Doha

06:51 Dhufir

14:56 'Asr

17:28 Maghreb

18:45 'Isha

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 77511
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 77521
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 2200-5
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 77125-5
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldil Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Akkil's Maternity 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsatani 664171-4
Shamsatani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 84845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musader Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Indian, Al-Muhajreen 777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Asrafieh 775111
Army, Madinet 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 664412
Price complaints 661176

NIGHT DUTY

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 17
Repair service 11

AMMAN:

Dr. Mohammad Khalil 96294

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (double red) 260 / 200
Apple (golden) 260 / 200
Apple (starkens) 260 / 200
Banana 280 / 240
Banana (Mukam

Abdul Jaber, Hamarneh review information project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jaber Tuesday welcomed the idea of project on "Information Support for Peoples Education" which is being executed by the Department of Training and Development Information at the Ministry of Information, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The minister was speaking during a meeting with Information Ministry Under-Secretary Michael Hamarneh in which cooperation between the two ministries was discussed.

Mr. Hamarneh explained the function of the Department of Training and Development Information and its expected role in informing people about the country's five-year national development plan.

The meeting was attended by the department's director and assistant director as well as an UNESCO information expert who is supervising the project.

JDA arranges scholarships to encourage W.Bank dentists

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

ZARQA — The Jordan Dentists Association (JDA) board Tuesday discussed the nomination of four West Bank dentistry post graduate scholarships in Iraq and Syria.

During a session presided over by JDA President Walid Maraqa at the association's site in Zarqa, the board also reviewed the situation of Arab dentists in the occupied West Bank, the difficulties they are confronted with and means to curb the arbitrary measures and unemployment the dentists are facing under Israeli occupation.

Dr. Maraqa told the Jordan Times that the Jordanian Dentists Association had recommended four post graduate scholarships for West Bank dentists during Baghdad's Arab Dentists Federation conference which was convened last year. The West Bank lacks specialised dentists in fields of jaw fracture, mouth surgery and stomatology, he pointed out.

Dr. Maraqa added that the Arab Dentists Federation has since raised the issue with Arab countries after which we received two scholarships from Syrian universities and another two from Iraq.

Dr. Maraqa returned to Amman Sunday after a four-day visit to the West Bank during which he supervised and conducted the general exam for dentists. He was accompanied by a delegation which included the president of the dentistry section at the Ministry of Health, Dr. Zeinab Abdul Latif, Dr. Ghaleb Oweiss from the Ministry of Health, Dr. Ishaq Al Khairy and Dr. Khalidun Abbasi from the JDA. The delegation also participated in the 'West Bank Science Day' and delivered various lectures on the opening day. The Science Day organised by the association's branch in the West Bank.

The dentists exam, which was first conducted in Amman in 1972, is being held in the West Bank for the first time.



His Majesty King Hussein presents the standard to one of the commanders at the opening ceremony of the newly-formed artillery battalions (Petra photo)

King presents standards to inaugurate new battalions of the artillery corps

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Tuesday attended a ceremony by the artillery corps for the inauguration of newly-formed artillery battalions which will join the armed forces.

At the ceremony, King Hussein presented the commanders of the new battalions with the standards of the new units and heard a speech by the commander of the artillery corps in which he outlined the different stages which the battalion passed through before it was finally formed.

He said the units are now ready to shoulder their responsibilities and to defend the homeland. The commander also paid tribute to the King for his keenness on developing the armed forces and providing them with the most up to date arms and weapons for the defence of the nation.

Also addressing the ceremony was the armed forces mufti (religious leader) who said that the standards presented to the battalions at the ceremony are a reminder of these presented by the Prophet Mohammad to the commanders of the Islamic armies.

Later, King Hussein accompanied by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker reviewed the various arms and military equipment used by the artillery corps and watched a competition conducted by the various units. Following the competition, the King distributed awards to the unit. The ceremony was attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and senior army officers.

Joint ventures planned in agriculture, industry

Jordan, Iraq to conclude oil cooperation protocol, trade exchange agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq have agreed to conclude a protocol on bilateral cooperation in prospecting for, extracting, refining and distributing oil and will exchange expertise in these fields through the ministries of oil, energy and mineral resources in both countries, according to an announcement here Tuesday.

The announcement was made by Mr. Ghazi Diyab, director of economic cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and member of a Jordanian delegation which held talks in Baghdad on Iraqi-Jordanian economic cooperation. The delegation which returned to Amman at dawn Tuesday was led by Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani.

According to Mr. Diyab, the two countries have decided that both countries should pursue the implementation of an earlier agreement between the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company and the Iraqi Oil Products Corporation on storing, marketing, importing and exporting oil products.

He said that the committee also decided to increase and diversify the volume of trade between Iraq and Jordan in a manner which will further consolidate economic cooperation between the two countries.

breeding and in training Jordanian staff and both countries will increase cooperation in the production of vaccines, in ways to protect plants and in conducting agricultural research. Mr. Diyab said.

In this respect, it was agreed that Jordan will supply Iraq with a number of materials for plasticiculture and equipment needed for drip irrigation processes, he said.

Both sides, he said, have agreed on steps to boost industrial cooperation and the newly-formed Jordanian-Iraqi Industrial Company will soon embark on plans for joint projects.

The committee discussed subjects connected with ways to facilitate transport by land and sea between the two countries and how to benefit from Jordan's cold stores in Aqaba to store imported Iraqi goods. Mr. Diyab said.

Furthermore, the two sides agreed on certain measures designed to facilitate financial procedures and to increase the volume of trade by removing obstacles impeding them. Mr. Diyab said.

Apart from Mr. Diyab, the committee included representatives from the Ministries of Transport, Energy and Mineral Wealth, the Central Bank of Jordan, the Free Zone Corporation, and the Jordanian Company for the Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Products.

Hassan urges Euro-Arab ties

(Continued from page 1)

ties between Arab and European countries.

He added that the meeting will discuss a new code for Euro-Arab economic relations, substituting the existing one in which Europe exports and the Arabs import its goods.

The meeting, which is held alternately at Arab and European capitals, will discuss internal and external problems facing relations between the chambers, a memorandum on future relations and a scheduled meeting of the Arab-Greek Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting is attended by Arab League Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Relations Abdul Hassan Zalzalah, the secretary general of the General Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry of Arab countries, Burhan Dajani, the president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Hamdi Tabbah, and the federation's secretary general, Amin Hussein.

Cropping pattern aims to increase farm profits, reduce gluts

By Rana Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A study, on an agricultural module for the Jordan Valley aims to specify a suitable cropping pattern for the area taking into consideration the local market requirements and export potentials. The proposed cropping pattern aims to alleviate existing problems of vegetable marketing and pricing, in addition to increasing net agricultural revenues.

According to Dr. Abdul Hamid Al Kayyed, regional director of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), "The analysis of the study, conducted by the Arab League upon request by the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, shows in detail five different cropping patterns and their expected gross and net incomes for each of the northern and central regions of the valley, together with two additional cropping patterns for the southern region."

Dr. Al Kayyed said that for the northern region of the valley, the optimum cropping pattern for the 'Tashreen' season (October, Nov-

ember season), is to grow 23,780, 4,550, 2,000 and 2,000 dunums with potatoes, squash, onions, lettuce and other vegetables respectively. He added that an additional 33,000 dunums are allocated for wheat production.

In the Khmeisa season, it is recommended that drip irrigation is used to grow tomatoes, marrows and squash on areas of 23,250, 4,000, and 22,750 dunums respectively. He said that this cropping pattern produces a gross revenue of JD 17.49 million, which if itemised shows a value of JD 95.3 as net income per dunum. JD 262.11 as a net income for every 1,000 cubic metres of irrigation water, and JD 1.35 as a net income per a working hour.

Central region

Concerning the central region of the valley, Dr. Kayyed said that the most optimum cropping pattern for the Tashreen season is growing 11,200, 9,600, 13,400, 4,200 and 3,000 dunums with potatoes, irrigated tomatoes, squash, onions and other vegetables

respectively. As for the Khmeisa season he said that it is recommended to grow 10,800, 42,000, 3,000, 27,000 and 5,000 dunums with such crops as tomatoes, marrow, other vegetables, wheat and plastic covered cucumbers respectively.

He added that such a cropping pattern brings a gross revenue of JD 21.49 million of which a value of JD 228.47 is considered as a net income per dunum, JD 426.38 as net income for every 1,000 cubic metres of irrigation water and JD 1.34 as net income for every working hour.

Dr. Al Kayyed said that when analysing the cropping pattern for the southern region of the Jordan Valley, it was shown that the most optimum combination during the Tashreen season consists of growing 3,126, 3,400, 13,396 and 1,916 dunums with such crops as surface irrigated peppers, drip irrigated cucumbers, tomatoes and aubergines. It is also recommended that during the Khmeisa season, an area of 1,957 dunums is allocated for sweet melon production.

He continued to say that such a cropping pattern achieves a gross revenue of JD 3.31 million of which JD 144.85, JD 549.1 and JD 1.33 are considered net income per dunum, a net income for every 1,000 cubic metres of water and a net income per every working hour respectively.

Dr. Kayyed added that the proper implementation of any cropping module discussed will achieve a satisfactory level of crop diversification, and a stability in farm incomes as well as allowing the region's self-sufficiency and a margin of exports by 1985.

Reducing imports

Dr. Kayyed pointed out that this study could positively assist in solving the problem of crops such as potatoes and onions which cost a lot to import and could easily be grown if any of the five cropping patterns are properly used. He added that such a module would conserve and enrich the soil, prevent diseases from spreading due to crop diversification and reduce gluts of tomatoes and cucumbers.



Abdul Hamid Al Kayyed

He told the Jordan Times that this study was endorsed by the Higher Agricultural Council which is presided over by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and which includes Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir and representatives from both the private and public sectors.

Dr. Kayyed prefers the fifth alternative cropping pattern concerned with the northern valley region which stresses the Tashreen seasons crops as an increase

in potato production by growing 23,780 dunums instead of only 6,953 and a decrease in the marrow growing from 2,900 to 4,550 dunums, growing onions on 2,000 dunums and on growing lettuce and other green vegetables on 2,000 dunums. As far as the Khmeisa season is concerned, Dr. Kayyed said that the tomato growing area should be decreased and marrow growing should be increased from 14,400 dunums to 22,750 dunums.

Dr. Kayyed described this pattern as "the most appropriate of the five patterns because it stresses on growing crops that constitute major items of exportation and it also decreases the area used for growing tomatoes when tomatoes are known to have an unstable price. Added to this is the growing of potatoes which will reach the state of self-sufficiency and the surplus could be exported. This pattern also allows the growing of some crops such as beets and strawberries."

Government pressure

Dr. Kayyed said that the government could pressure the farmers to grow crops according to a certain number of dunums in each

agriculture unit. If they do not respond, the government could use forceful measures such as cutting water supplies to any agriculture unit he added. Dr. Kayyed also said that if the water supply in the Eastern Ghor canal continues to decrease and if the use of pesticides is not scientifically observed, the year 2,000 could be extremely dangerous. "We will face food shortage problems, consumption will increase and the production of crops will decrease, especially with this rapid increase in population," he said.

This study, Dr. Kayyed said, is the joint effort of seven agriculture experts from Egypt, Iran and Jordan. The study was based on the distribution of three hundred questionnaires to farmers. The study was assisted by statistical information on marketing, production, consumption, population and on cultivated areas and lands supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and the General Department of Statistics.

Dr. Al Kayyed expressed hope that agricultural unity would be the motto for agricultural production in the Arab World. He added, in the Arab League, "We believe in and endorse unity in all aspects for the Arab World."

Upper House approves 1985 draft budget with recommendations

(Continued from page 1)

Provides support for the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab lands, and the government appreciates statements by senators about plans for helping to develop the occupied West Bank. But, he said, Arab countries should honour their financial commitments to the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

A joint Jordanian-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) team will tour Arab countries to try to raise necessary funds. Mr. Obaidat said.

He also paid tribute to the members who voiced support for the government's policy adopted at the bridges across the Jordan River, and measures for travellers in both directions. He said these measures have been adopted to serve national causes and added that the government will accept any constructive proposals which can help to improve travel procedures.

Referring to Arab financial aid to Jordan, he said that the failure in paying Jordan this aid has had its great adverse consequences on the balance of payments of Jordan and prompted the Kingdom to resort to loans. This aid also affects the country's military commitments and armament programmes, and therefore the government is conducting contacts with Arab states to ensure more aid, the prime minister said.

Referring to the economic situation in the country, the prime minister said that Jordan's economy should not be overburdened because the whole world is still affected by the economic recession. "Yet, we feel that Jordan still enjoys relatively high rates of growth in industry, transport and construction," Mr. Obaidat said.

He said that Jordan has succeeded in increasing its exports

and in opening new markets for phosphates, cement, potash and fertilisers. He said that the government believes that the private sector has a great role to play in reviving the economic situation in Jordan. "This sector can be helped to do more by creating a suitable atmosphere for investment and offering incentives for the investors," the prime minister said.

The government has plans to develop agriculture and support production sectors and will apply balanced agricultural production systems which have already been applied in selected regions, and will be applied in high regions in April and in the Jordan Valley in August, the prime minister said.

The government will give due attention to the marketing of agricultural products locally and abroad and will embark on pilot projects to produce wheat and fodder over a 13,000 dunum area of land in Sahi Al Suwwan, the prime minister said.

The government also has plans to produce all types of fodder for livestock and poultry and to sell the fodder at reasonable prices, because the present prices are unreasonable at all, he said.

In its report to the Senate over the budget, the Financial Committee recommended that the budget be approved and noted the following points.

The committee stressed the need for providing the Jordanian Armed Forces with modern weapons and effective training in their use to maintain a strong defence of the Arab Nation and its holy places and heritage.

The committee also voiced its support for the government's efforts to create a "People's Army" to back the armed forces in their national duties and in regaining the usurped lands.

The committee also emphasised the need for extending support to the Arab inhabitants of the occu-

upied Arab lands to bolster their steadfastness and help them maintain their cultural and national identity.

The committee voiced appreciation and gratitude to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for honouring their financial commitments towards Jordan and the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation, and called on Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to follow suit.

The committee also voiced its total support to the government for taking all measures to ensure security for all citizens and for foiling all attempts by those tampering with the internal security.

The committee urged the government to focus attention on food production by well-studied plans and sound execution of projects and supporting the farmers' endeavours.

The committee paid tribute to the government's efforts for improving education, communications and public services, for developing the civil service system and improving the judicial system in the country.

It also voiced support for the government's measures to protect local products in the face of foreign competition and in rationalising energy.

The committee proposed that the government make a study of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in an attempt to avoid further financial losses for the national carrier and called on the government to create more incentives for encouraging investments.

The committee noted a contradiction between the Ministry of Supply's policy of importing foreign-made cigarettes and the Health Ministry's warnings to the public against smoking hazards, and proposed that a special fund for supporting tobacco farmers or any other body should take charge of these cigarette imports.

The committee also directed

criticism at the Ministry of Supply for establishing factories to process animal feed, because it said that they serve as rival projects to those initiated by the private sector.

The committee proposed that the government should question those in charge of major public companies and projects in the country which fail to repay their due loans. Managers of projects which normally tend to run business an exorbitant costs should be asked to account for their performance and failures, it said.

The committee suggested that companies which have failed to live up to expectations or have failed in performance should be merged to avoid losses.

The committee said that in a developing country like Jordan imports should not exceed the rate of growth of national income and that direct taxes should not exceed indirect taxes.

The committee called on the government to give due care to the transport and contracting sectors to help transport goods and carry out major projects in a manner that would best benefit investors.

The committee suggested that university professors should take part in working out the new five-year development plan, and to work in cooperation with the public sectors involved in the plan.

The committee said that the volume of foreign loans has grown in the past 10 years at the rate of 100 per cent and the burden of foreign loans is increasing every year. It said that the national balance of payment has suffered over the past years which led to the dwindling in the country's reserves of foreign currency which constitute the best guarantee for the stability of prices and the Jordanian dinar's ability to be used for imports operations. The committee warned against the consequences of the new draft budget

law on the balance of payments and reserves because it said that the purchase of weapons for defence and the national commitments for steadfastness threaten to put the balance of payments in a worse shape, unless the burden of foreign debt is drastically reduced. It said that Jordan is in dire need of Arab financial aid since the delay in payment has brought about the deficit in the balance of payments and the erosion of foreign reserves.

The committee noted with concern an increase in various public undertakings' spending, as allocated in the budget bill. Therefore, it said, it calls on the government to place all independent or semi-independent government agencies under their concerned ministries so that their budgets can be controlled within the general budget, and to introduce amendments to laws governing public corporations with the purpose of subjecting their respective budgets to a review by the cabinet for endorsement.

The committee also pointed out the provisions in the budget for improving the salaries of civil servants and military personnel and pensioners. It said that provisions also should be made to improve to combat abject poverty as a manifestation of sympathy with the whole Jordanian society.

The committee suggested that every ministry or government office should present an annual statement about its assets and the expected annual consumption of material for future control.

Delivering a speech at Tuesday's Senate session, Senator Zaid Rifa'i said Jordan was suffering a recession "which is not only an extension of the world recession but also a result of internal and external elements which influenced the structure of the Jordanian economy."

Mr. Rifa'i said that as a result of

the Gulf war, Jordan lost one of its markets and at the same time failed to find new markets for its products. He said the government also incurred a loss in large projects implemented in the Kingdom.

Arab countries should realise the responsibility carried by Jordan which "represents a political, geographical and human deterrent against the Israeli enemy," Mr. Rifa'i said, referring to the decline in the size of Arab aid as agreed upon by the Arab League during the 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad.

Mr. Rifa'i said that as a result of all this, Jordan's revenues have gone down by JD 77 million — 14 per cent from what was projected four years ago. He said the 25 per cent reduction in Arab aid for 1985 decreased the treasury's revenues by JD 138 million assuming that the Arab aid for 1985 will be fully paid.

He said that Jordan's general debt reached JD 830 million by mid-1984, representing a JD 550 million burden on the government's treasury. It is the equivalent of 130 per cent of the Kingdom's exports last year and 60 per cent of the gross national product. He pointed out that two thirds of the debts are paid by foreign currencies.

Mr. Rifa'i urged the government to concentrate in its plans to achieve social justice and to stop the widening of the gap between poor people and rich people. He expressed reservations over the government's ability to control the actual recurrent expenditure, which he said, will exceed the specified allocations in the budget.

He also expressed fear that the Kingdom's revenues would not be fully attained and that Arab aid might not be fully paid.

Mr. Rifa'i warned that the situation requires a "courageous pol-

icy to restructure the programme" and impose the bases necessary for achieving that.

He criticised the government's policy of selling its shares in companies and said that the prevailing situation in the financial market does not allow this transaction.

Commenting on the financial loss of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Mr. Rifa'i said that Alia routes which are incurring loss should be cancelled as the airline is not a commercial company aiming to profit directly "but one of the Kingdom's arms."

Also delivering a speech to the Senate, Senator Hikmat Masri thanked the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for fulfilling their financial commitments to Jordan and urged other Arab countries to do the same. He said that contacts with Arab countries to urge them pay the specified funds should be on the highest level.

Commenting on the Kingdom's restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt, Mr. Masri said it was a "courageous and wise step that supported the Palestinian cause." He said the holding of the Palestine National Council in Amman had "put an end to all crises of the Palestine Liberation Organisation" and that there was a "necessity to achieve a clear Jordanian-Palestinian agreement."

The Senate also heard a speech delivered by Senator Hazem Nuseibah who said that national security is on the top of the Kingdom's priorities.

He called on the government to strengthen the armed forces so that it can safeguard its achievements. "There is no sense of having an economic and social development without the military strength capable of protecting it," he said.

Dr. Nuseibah said he looked forward to the formation of an organised and armed people's

army because, "peace without strength becomes surrender."

He said that while Jordan spends one-sixth of its national income on defence, Israel receives the funding for its war machine unconditionally from the United States. He called on Arab states to help Jordan as when Israel arms itself "it is against all Arabs and not only Jordan."

He urged the government to take the initiative with brotherly countries to revive an Arab military industry project which was frozen in 1979 in cooperation with the most advanced international companies in this field. "Our national security does not allow us to lag behind Israel in this field."

On the issue of food security, Dr. Nuseibah said the government should give special attention to this problem by concentrating on developing the agricultural sector in Jordan, mainly in the field of grains.

He urged the government to cultivate 10,000 dunums with wheat to reach self-sufficiency in this field in cooperation with the private sector. He said that Saudi Arabia has succeeded in this field and that Jordan should follow suit.

Dr. Nuseibah pointed out that the government should give priority attention to the exploitation of available energy resources such as oil shale of which the Kingdom has large reserves.

During Tuesday's session, the Senate also referred to the Legal Committee and the Education Committee a number of laws including amended and provisional laws concerning the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

The Senate also referred to the Financial Committee a law on professional services in Amman, a provisional law on professional licences and referred a 1983 Passport Law to its legal committee.

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Zionism, racism, and reason

THE Webster dictionary defines the word "seminar" as follows:

"A group of advanced students studying under a professor with each doing original research and all exchanging results through reports and discussions."

The U.S. State Department hosted what it called a "seminar" the other day, in one of its auditoriums. The organisers and sponsors were the World Zionist Organisation, the World Jewish Congress, and B'nai B'rith International.

The topic: "Zionism Equals Racism — An Assault on Human Rights."

This might have been a commendable project for the State Department to host if the topic had been designed to attract intellectual discussion and original research on the question of whether or not Zionism has anything to do with racism.

But that day's programme was far from being this, and was certainly not a seminar. It was actually a political rally of the most demagogic type, with high officials of the State Department and one special assistant to the president acting as cheerleaders. The spectacle was degrading.

The clear purpose of the rally was to attack, with as much ferocity as could be jointly mustered, the resolution approved by the United Nations nine years ago equating Zionism with racism. It was not a gathering where you listened to perceptive analysis or cogent arguments built on logic and designed to demolish the very thesis of the U.N. resolution. What you heard instead were supposedly grown-up men and women, at times quite strident, making liberal use of the most heavy attack words in the English language: words like "obscene," "revolting," "abhorrent," "travesty," "perversion," and the like, to describe what they thought of the resolution. It was obvious that they came not to enquire or debate, but to declaim and decry.

We have never understood why the suggestion that there is racism in a political philosophy like Zionism — which considers the world's Jews an ethnic community and espouses the idea that they should live in a state intended for Jews only, no matter what the cost to others — is not at the very least worthy of rational argument. It is most certainly not "obscene." What is obscene is the preconceived, intolerant, closed-minded approach taken at the State Department's so-called "seminar" towards an issue of great significance for the future peace of the Middle East and beyond — Focus, the newsletter of the National Association of Arab Americans, Washington.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Joint Jordanian-Egyptian drive

SINCE THE restoration of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt, the Arab scene has witnessed a serious move by the parties concerned in the Middle East issue towards planning and for consultations on their common problems and common objectives. In fact, the absence of Egypt from the Arab scene for so long has brought about so many tragedies and many problems for the Arab World.

Since the resumption of relations with Cairo, Jordan has been active in rallying the Arabs for a common action in the face of the challenges and dangers threatening all the Arabs. Also Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak embarked on an offensive for explaining to the world the real situation in the Middle East and for promoting the Palestinian cause.

No doubt, the message received by King Hussein Monday from the Egyptian President dealt with this common action which the two leaders are pursuing on all fronts. The message followed visits by President Mubarak to Greece and Italy and talks with their leaders on the region's issues. The president has no doubt advocated the idea of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East during his European tour.

We can thus see Jordan and Egypt leading the way in rallying Arab countries for the common aims and gaining support of world nations for our just causes.

Al Dustour: Masses care more

AN ARAB committee trying to bring about an end to the Gulf war enjoys the support of the Arab masses everywhere. But, unfortunately, this is not reflected by the Arab governments, who are continuously at loggerheads and flagging about their own little problems. These governments, or some of them, have forgotten about their commitments to the Arab Defence Pact, which has become necessary to be implemented in view of Iran's adamant stand and its refusal to respond to peace calls.

We are really grateful to the seven-member Arab committee, which has concluded meetings in Baghdad and appreciate the committee's efforts aimed at bringing peace to the Gulf. But this committee, which was formed by the Arab Foreign Ministers' Council, has not been able so far to submit a report on its work to that council, simply because this council has failed to meet as a direct result of inter-Arab differences. Therefore, we can see the good work of this committee being wasted away because of the absence of Arab consensus and harmony and the ineffectiveness of the body which created it in the first place and entrusted it with this task.

Sawt Al Shaab: Unifying Arab ranks

IN THE face of continued Israeli intransigence and insistence on aggressive actions against the Arabs, it has become necessary for all Arab countries to pool their resources and unify their ranks to confront the common danger. But, unfortunately, certain Arab countries have chosen to shirk their responsibilities and engage themselves in futile actions and issues.

For its part, Jordan finds it imperative for all Arabs to be committed to the common aims and national objectives and therefore, it has led the way in the efforts to rally the Arabs towards their goal. Jordan has started by launching cooperation with Egypt because the presence of Egypt with all its weight and power will greatly boost the Arab Nation's stand and consolidate its position.

Consultations and coordination between Egypt and Jordan have been continuing, and these two countries are now approaching the rest of the Arab countries to enlist their cooperation and ensure their efforts in the present difficult circumstances. Jordan's contacts with the Arab World and the foreign countries, and Egypt's efforts in Europe and other parts of the world are both designed to gain as much support as possible for the Palestinian people's cause.

Cyprus: The star of the Arab Crescent

By Musa Keilani

IRREDENTIST ARABS still consider Cyprus the star of the "Fertile Crescent", which comprises Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Jordan, as well as Al Iskenderun in southern Turkey. A long time before the inception of the Gulf Cooperation Council, some pioneers of Arab nationalism defended the notion of a comprehensive Arab unity, gradually implemented through regional unities. North African Arab countries were to form one unity. The Fertile Crescent countries were to form another: the nucleus of a "terra media" linking the Arab-peninsula countries and Iraq

with the rest of the Arab World. In the forties and fifties, the founding father of "Al-Hizb Al-Souri Al-Qawmi Al-Ijtima'i" advocated the Arab character of Cyprus as an inseparable part of the Arab terrain since the late seventh century, when Damascus soldiers mounted and won the naval battle of "Zar Al-Sawari", which liberated the then Arab inhabitants of Cyprus from foreign rule. Just as parts of Palestine were exposed to uprooting of Arab population and eradication of Arab identity, Ale-

xandretta and Cyprus were exposed to the same process of deporting the Arab population and transplanting a new race. The nostalgic interest with which the Arabs pursue the Cyprus developments is indicative of a futuristic outlook of what might happen in other areas.

The similarity between the Lebanese crisis and the Cyprus crisis cannot be confined to a simplistic analysis of a Muslim-Christian conflict. It is to be admitted that superpower rivalry, as well as regional alliances exacerbated the whole issue.

Many Jordanians welcomed the summit talks in New York this week, between the two Cypriot leaders, Kyprianou and Denktash. The commendable effort of the United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had its manifestations among the inhabitants of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", who are keen to have a federated Cyprus with their status respected by Greek Cypriots as equals rather than second class citizens. There was, in Sep. 1984 some "proximity talks" between the two leaders in New York under U.N. aus-

pices. The Greek Cypriot president was hopeful then as well as the Turkish Cypriot leader Raul Denktash. Both agreed that there was enough common ground to justify a summit meeting between the two community leaders. The common grounds are thought to be sufficient for the formation of a transitional federal government empowered with the mandate to centrally administer the 36.4 per cent territory presently under Turkish domination as well as the rest of the Greek parts. Another common ground is a resettlement of the Varosha district of Famagusta by Greek Cypriot refugees and reopening of Nicosia Airport to Turkish Cypriots. Those common grounds are considered good token of confidence-building measures if they include lifting the anti-Turkish economic embargo.

The Greek Cypriots used to insist on a central government of a unitary republic. Such a view would deny Turkish Cypriots their demand for a federal authority evolving from the two regional administrations.

The Turkish Cypriot voice has been feebly heard in Jordan for many reasons. One of

those reasons is the sympathy many people felt for Archbishop Makarios and his patriotic anti-British liberation struggle. Greek Cypriots coordinated some of their anti-British Operations with Arab officers during the 1956-Suez invasion. The non-Aligned conferences witnessed Cypriot support for all Arab causes at all levels with a sincerity that was more than fraternal. The presence of Greek communities in Jordan and many Arab countries made Greek Cypriot views conveyable. Moreover, some anti-Turkish sentiments, some lingering from olden days and others resultant from Turkey's membership in Western military pacts, did not help the Turkish Cypriot case at all.

The Turkish Cypriots want to be created as equals rather than as a minority. They want a partnership status in a bi-zonal, bi-communal state. They were driven to invite the 18,000 Turkish troops in 1974 after the Greek-backed coup in July 1974, and after 1 years of fighting to protect their families. The Turkish resistance organisation "TMT" started in 1963 its own militias to protect

Turkish farmers and families from daily atrocities. The Turkish Cypriots want an equal voice at the bargaining table which will recognise their Muslim ethnic identity. They advocate a federal state with a boundary to preserve their cultural identity. If a new generation of Cypriots is integrated through educational curricula to think of themselves as Cypriots only rather than Turkish or Greek, they would welcome that.

Mr. Denktash claims that the 10,000-man Greek Cypriot National Guard is fully staffed by crack troops from Athens and another 10,000 Greek regular forces have been secretly brought to the island, which makes their continued presence in Cyprus justify that of the Turkish contingent. He insists on a 50/50 participation at all levels for all Cypriots according to their merits and qualifications with equal effectiveness in the federation.

The fact that the Turkish community of 15,000 is only 28 per cent of the island's population should not hinder citizens' rights for equal competitiveness.

An ironic feature of the Cyprus situation is that neither Mr.

Kyprianou's party nor Mr. Denktash's party had a majority during the elections. President Kyprianou's Democratic Party won 9 of the 35 seats in the House of Representatives, whereas AKEL, the Cypriot Communist Party, won 12 seats.

Turkish Cypriots elected 18 assembly seats of Denktash's National Unity Party candidates to the assembly, compared to 19 assembly seats voted for two left-wing parties: The Marxist Republican Party and the Liberation Party.

The absence of inter-communal dialogue will certainly raise the spectre of armed sectarian conflict. An international peace keeping force will prove once again to be ineffective if elements of the two communities refuse such a presence.

Though the U.N. secretary-general has solidified on in his efforts with the Cypriot leaders, many Jordanians wish him success in his contribution to saving Cyprus, which reflects the enigma of some Arab countries, just like a true star. He was very prophetic when he gave her the name "Star of the Arab Crescent".



Poles mark 4th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, ending the Nazi nightmare

By Tony Barber
 Reuter

WARSAW — Forty years ago this week, soldiers of the First Polish Army crossed the River Vistula and liberated Warsaw, ending a nightmare of destruction and terror without parallel in the city's 650-year history.

For the soldiers, who formed part of the Soviet-led forces then sweeping westwards to Berlin, immense pride was mixed with shock and grief at seeing the devastation visited on the capital by its Nazi German occupiers during World War II.

Few people were present to hail the troops on Jan. 17, 1945, for Warsaw had become a ghost-city of ruins and graves. Some 84 per cent of its buildings had been flattened and the Nazis had deported almost all its inhabitants after an uprising the previous year.

"I remember my joy at liberating the city so dear to every Pole's heart, but I also remember my despair at seeing what the

Nazis had done to it," one veteran, Robert Wierzbicki, said this week. "I had tears in my eyes, even though I had got used to atrocities during the war."

The Communist authorities, whose predecessors in 1945 were helped by their Soviet allies, are devoting special attention to the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation.

Red and White national flags have been draped on public buildings and teachers have told schoolchildren to produce posters marking the anniversary.

An army major who was a newsreader under martial law in 1982 has reappeared on television with maps showing how a huge final offensive in Jan. 1945, led by Soviet Byelorussian and Ukrainian Forces, achieved the liberation.

For the authorities the anniversary is a chance to remind Poles, who by tradition are not inclined to regard Russians as their closest friends, that Soviet armies played the central role in liberating their homeland from the Nazis.

It is also an opportunity to underline the achievement of post-war Communist administrations in rebuilding Warsaw, the only allied capital to suffer as a major battleground in the war.

The old town, a district of elegant 17th and 18th-century buildings which before the war played host to a thriving community of hawkers, peddlars, painters and intellectuals, was 90 per cent destroyed.

By far the worst damage was wrought in the general Warsaw uprising of Aug. 1 to Oct. 3, 1944. Some 200,000 Poles died and the Nazis deported 800,000 more — almost every person left in Warsaw — to other parts of Poland or Germany.

Some historians say there were good strategic reasons for the Soviet refusal to intervene at that time.

The new government of Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka gave priority to rebuilding Warsaw, even though it had other pressing tasks such as

wiping out bands of Polish and Ukrainian anti-Communist insurgents in the countryside.

People were resettled in new housing estates, industrial production was resumed and by 1948 — when Mr. Gomulka was ousted by hardliners in the party — real wages for manual workers had risen above pre-war levels.

Warsaw today has 1.64 million citizens. The old town has been meticulously restored and, despite the current economic crisis, a sprinkling of modern hotels and private restaurants helps to distinguish the capital as a modern city.

The crowning achievement came last October when the city's Royal Castle, a symbol of Polish nationhood, was reopened to the public after years of restoration following its destruction in the war.

It was a far cry from the scene in 1945 when, in the words of one Polish tour-guide, Warsaw was "totally depopulated, stricken from the list of living cities".

N. Caledonia is victim of Pacific interests

By Claire Rosenberg
 Reuter

PARIS — New Caledonia, a distant territory of little public interest here before violent clashes erupted two months ago between indigenous Kanaks and white settlers, has become a topic of lively debate over its strategic importance to France.

As President Francois Mitterrand visited the troubled island, senior military officers and government officials underlined the complexity of the situation from the French point of view.

"Independence is inevitable in the long term, but must be handed over in a way that preserves and strengthens French military and economic interests in the region," said a government official who asked that he not be named.

In military terms, the formula for independence put forward by

government envoy Edgard Pisani two weeks ago does just that.

It offers the Kanaks of the South Pacific island an independent state, but with French troops to guard the land, French police to watch over the people, and French aid to boost economic development.

The formula, officials say, could prove an invaluable model when and if other possessions also demand independence.

Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia, 4,000 kilometres east of New Caledonia, is a particularly delicate case. It is the site of the army's sole nuclear test site.

Because the French view the nuclear arm as the centrepiece of their independent defence policy, the Atoll is regarded as vital to the country's future.

And General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the armed forces, warned this week that the loss of

Kourou Space Centre in South American French Guiana would affect Europe's role in the development of a "Star Wars" programme.

In a separate statement, former top aide to the chiefs-of-staff Gen. Pierre-Marie Gallois said the loss of French satellite and defence tracking stations in the Pacific would lead to an increase in Soviet naval movements.

But there is more at stake in the Pacific than defence for the French.

"From now on the heart of the world will shift, from the Atlantic to the Pacific," said Prime Minister Laurent Fabius in his first televised address just four months ago.

With economic forecasters predicting a trading boom between the Pacific rim countries over the next few decades, the Socialists have made plain their interest on

behalf of French industry.

In 1982, only a year after taking office, Mr. Mitterrand ordered all his Pacific ambassadors and consuls back to Paris for France's first-ever regional meeting to define a strategy of penetration.

Another major preoccupation is tapping ocean resources. France's three South Pacific possessions, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia, give it control over a vast area of sea.

The fishing potential alone is huge. But greatest source of possible wealth lies in an estimated \$3,000 billion worth of minerals on the seabed.

The world's major consortiums are already competing for "nodules", onion-layered stones that yield high-grade copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese. Though exploitation is not expected for at least another decade, hopes are high.

Will U.S. divestment hurt Pretoria much enough for change?

By Arif Bachar
 Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — If the United States were to sever all economic ties with South Africa, the damage would still not be enough to make Pretoria abandon its apartheid racial policies, economists and political analysts say.

As public and congressional pressure mounts on U.S. firms to dispose of \$3 billion worth of assets here, the local business community is bracing itself for the possibility.

But while businessmen speak of a "growing sense of unease at the prospect of disinvestment" which they calculate could halve this year's projected growth rate of only one per cent, analysts say existing embargoes have taught economists to say the most prominent effects of disinvestment would be the loss of American knowhow and higher unemployment.

Pretoria's opponents hope the move would help the cause of the underprivileged black majority.

On returning home from his recent visit to South Africa, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy said he was confident of support for anti-apartheid legislation he planned to promote in the Senate. He did not detail what sort of sanctions he had in mind, but rejected suggestions that disinvestment by U.S. firms might backfire by robbing blacks of jobs.

With this he presumably hoped to sway those like chief Gathisa Buthelezi, leader of South Africa's six million Zulus and a leading opponent of disinvestment.

Chief Buthelezi said during Kennedy's visit: "Faced with the realities of southern Africa, black South Africans dare not become politically extravagant... there is no socialistic magic which will feed the hungry and house the poor."

Michael Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, said: "One thing is almost certain: However effective a future U.S. disinvestment might be, South Africa will not be brought to its knees."

At stake are some 350 U.S. companies operating in South Africa, around 6,000 more dealing with the republic and a trading relationship valued by American firms at \$14 billion, six billion of which is in bank loans.

Economic experts say it is almost certain that U.S. disinvestment would not leave a vacuum.

Bill Lacey, chief economist at the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, said other overseas firms could move in swiftly. Alternatively the government has said it would encourage local interests to buy shares dumped by U.S. investors.

"American companies may find themselves having to dispose of considerable assets at depressed prices," said Mr. Lacey.

Although confident U.S. sanctions will not bring down the South African economy, Mr. Lacey told Reuters: "The business community is very much aware of the threat and the need to take it seriously."

Economists say disinvestment could have a ripple effect on the economic well-being of South Africa's society, with the estimated 150,000 mostly blacks employed by American firms feeling the pinch first.

Critics of U.S. economic pressure say the measures will harm

blacks the most, deprive Washington of political clout in South Africa, provide ammunition for hardliners among the country's ruling white minority and fuel violent opposition by blacks.

Steve Bisenius of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, which groups most U.S. companies here, said the body vehemently opposes disinvestment, mainly for economic reasons but also for its adverse economic impact on blacks.

Mr. Lacey said that for Pretoria's rulers, for years isolated in the world community over its white supremacy policies, the question of disinvestment had particular political connotations.

"A trading partner is somewhat of a friend," he said. "If a foreign government decides to sever significant business relations with South Africa, that friendship is obviously diminished."

A long-term concern for Pretoria is that U.S. withdrawal could have a snowball effect, leading to similar action by other major trading partners like the European Community and Japan, and possibly ending with the dreaded spectre of a total economic boycott, long advocated by many United Nations members.

Financial analysts say South Africa provides 90 per cent of its capital requirements and would be able to maintain real growth at a slower pace even if the U.S. pulled out.

They said the government, spurred by cool relations with the Carter administration, began diversifying South African trade in the late 1970s, boosting trading links with South America, Japan and West Germany.

Economists argue that concerted U.S. action at this stage would compound the upheaval in South Africa's economy, already grappling with a severe recession and declining world prices for gold which earns half the country's foreign currency.

Yet figures compiled by academics here suggest economic sanctions could prove less than painless for foreign governments joining in punitive actions against Pretoria.

West Germany, for instance, did lucrative business with South Africa during the first nine months of 1984.

Dr. Hough of Pretoria University said South Africa could retaliate significantly against the West if it ever became the subject of a total trade embargo. The Pretoria government can take comfort from the fact that it sits on perhaps the world's biggest reserve of strategic minerals, he said.

According to estimates compiled by the South African Institute of International Affairs, the republic holds 75 per cent of global platinum group metals reserves, 81 per cent of chrome ore and 78 per cent of manganese ore.

Dr. Hough said that U.S. economic pressure could have severe implications on South Africa's diplomatic stance, as Pretoria would harden its position still further on issues like independence for Namibia (South West Africa), the mineral-rich territory Pretoria rules in defiance of the United Nations.

"The whites of this country will fight back hard against outside pressure. They usually rally to the flag when faced with concerted opposition abroad," he added.

Publishers shy away from books critical of Israel

Zionists have sweeping influence over U.S.-published material

By Grace Halsell

This is the second of a two-part article on Zionist influence, and in many instances outright control, of the American media.

WASHINGTON — American Jewish authors who write Arab-Israeli history the way they like it have no difficulty in getting New York publishers. Take, as an example, the Jewish American writer Leon Uris who 26 years ago wrote Exodus dealing with Jewish history as he gloriously interpreted it. Now he has written another book — with elaborate pre-publication sales to the Literary Guild and paper back rights to Bantam — that deals with Palestinian Arabs. It is called The Haj.

A Publishers Weekly reviewer on Feb. 24, 1984 notes that Mr. Uris portrays the Arabs in general "as hopelessly unregenerate — committed to a philosophy of hatred, passively fanatical (strongly preferring rhetoric to deeds), their own worst enemies and for the most part weak or corrupt or both." On the other hand, Mr. Uris creates a Jewish character named Gideon Asch who is "noble-minded" and heroic.

Zionists have a huge influence over the minds of Americans because many U.S. writers are Zionists, as are a big majority of the New York publishing houses.

"Half of the major book publishers are Jewish," Peter Schrag writes in his book, The Decline of the West. More than 50 years ago, well-known and highly influential Jews established three major book publishing companies. Bennett Cerf built Random House, Richard Simon and Max Schuster formed the house bearing their names, and so did Alfred A. Knopf. Since the founding of these three in the 1920s, dozens of Jews have established large publishing houses in New York.

The trade book industry centres in heavily Jewish New York and its top decision makers, I have learned from my experience in having a dozen books published in New York, generally are Jews.

Publishing firms not owned by Jews, such as Doubleday, McGraw-Hill and Macmillan, all employ Jews in top-level, decision-making jobs. For example, a Jew, Jeremiah Kaplan, is president of Macmillan Publishing Company, and another Jew, Bruno Zuckerman, is president of Macmillan's trade books division.

Also the Zionists have their own Herzl Press working out special arrangements for co-publication and/or distribution with McGraw-Hill, Doubleday and other major publishers.

The editor for my book, Journey to Jerusalem, published by Macmillan, was not a Jew, but a Roman Catholic and a former priest. Shortly before the book was to be published, he resigned, and moved from New York to New Orleans.

Publishers, as well as editors of many dozen previous books were, without exception, Jews. I worked with a Jewish publisher, Martin Levin, and a Jewish editor, Robert Gutwillig, in producing Soul Sister, dealing with blacks in America.

rica; I worked with a Jewish editor, Hillel Black, in writing Bessie Yellowhair, a story of life on an American Indian reservation, and I worked with a Jewish publisher, Sol Stein of Stein and Day, and a Jewish editor-agent, John Hochmann, in writing The Illegals, that deals with undocumented workers coming into the United States from Mexico.

I have found New York publishers and editors extremely intelligent, liberal in their outlook, and sensitive to the plight of those, such as blacks and Indians, who suffer hardships and discrimination. These highly educated, liberal Jews believe in human rights for all peoples except Arabs and in particular Palestinian Arabs. On this issue, they form an almost solid bulwark of ignorance and intolerance. They, like other pro-Israeli Americans, seldom allow the topic of Palestinian rights to be discussed, much less presented factually or objectively.

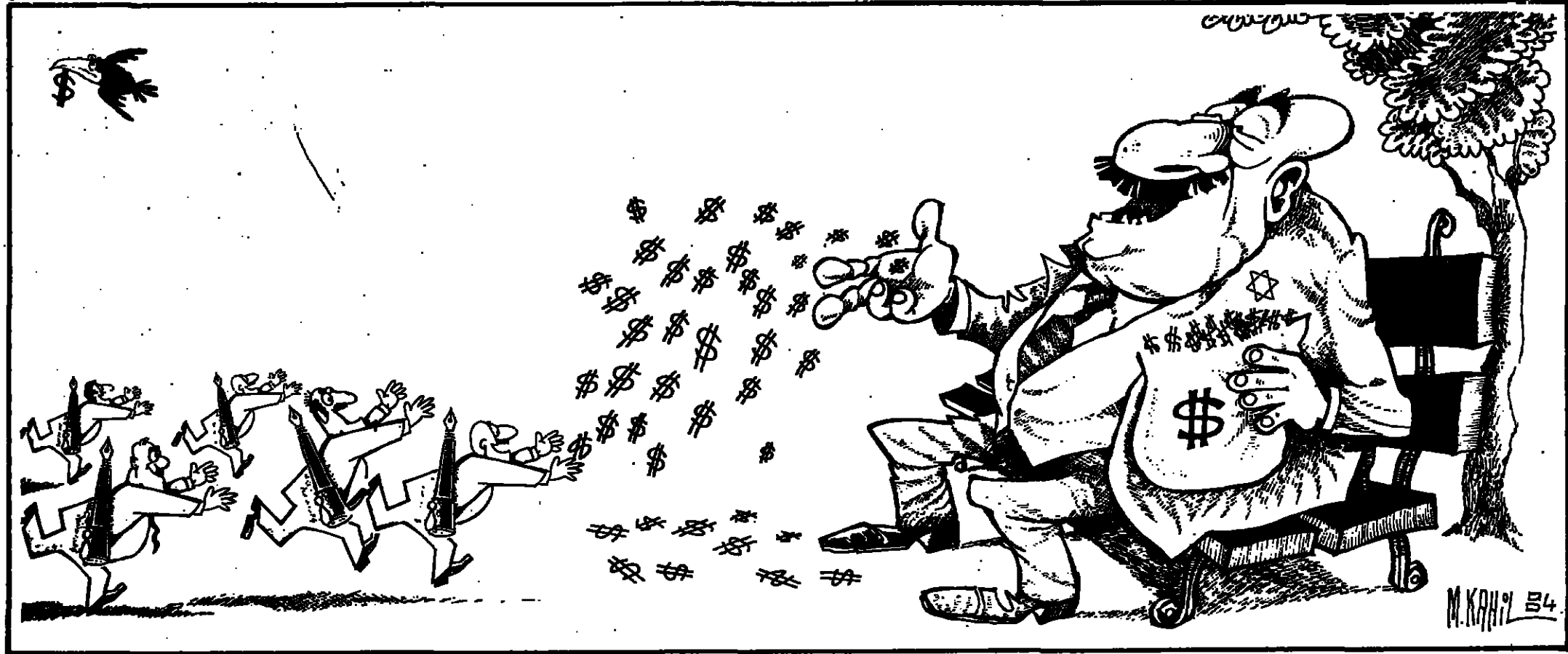
In reading my manuscript, Journey to Jerusalem, before it was published, several authorities on the Middle East, including John Cooley, former Christian Science Monitor reporter, and later with ABC News in London, said he doubted it would be printed, and if given a small first printing, he predicted it would not be widely distributed by Macmillan. He told me stories of manuscripts disappearing, and of his own book dealing with Palestinians being shredded in a warehouse.

"American publishers have almost invariably refused to publish books not written from a pro-Israeli standpoint," Mr. Cooley told me.

I.F. Stone, a non-conformist and anti-Zionist, in an article entitled "Confessions of a Jewish Dissident," stated that finding an American publishing house willing to publish a book which departs from the standard Israeli line "is about as easy as selling a thoughtful exposition of atheism to the Observator Romano in Vatican City." Among Jewish writers, Mr. Stone is certainly the exception who proves the rule.

"Although books are not burned as they were in Nazi Germany," Jewish publishers and editors on the subject of the Middle East have achieved the same end result. By selectively publishing and distributing and promoting only those books that are pro-Israel, they effectively prevent books with an objective or pro-Arab viewpoint from reaching a wide audience. "The book burners," the anti-Zionist Jewish author Alfred Lilienthal writes, "have discovered other means of destroying ideas, far more subtle and more refined than using a common match. And the result has been near-catastrophic."

In a story entitled "Publishing: Censorship Can Take Indirect Forms," Edwin McDowell on Feb. 18, 1983, in The New York



Times seemed to verify, to some extent at least, the point made by Mr. Lilienthal. Publishers have shied away from publishing books critical of Israel, McDowell wrote, "for fear of arousing backlash from influential and articulate partisans."

Whereas Jews dominate the publishing field, few Arab Americans have moved in to positions of publishers or editors. As yet, they have not become interested in changing American public opinion in the ways the Zionists have done. As an example, a New York agent, Jeanne Drewsen, one of the few I know who is non-Jewish, told me, "Some Arabs approached me and they have money and want to start a publishing house. But they say they want to publish only books that deal with art and literature — not politics."

Many cultured Arabs prefer "pure" art to "dirty" politics, but it is by the tedious hard work in politics that the American Zionists have shaped opinions and have gained the influence.

Influential Jews not only dominate the publishing media, they also influence and often control the news given Americans on radio, television and in films.

Take radio, for example. On my return from occupied Palestine, I carried dozens of tape-recorded interviews with Palestinians who told me they had been arrested, held without trial, and systematically and brutally tortured by Israelis.

I thought this was a news item. And on Oct. 23, 1979, I wrote to the president of National Public Radio (NPR), the country's only national public radio network. I presumed that the NPR president would also think the tapes of some value, and at least wish to listen to them. In my letter to Frank Man-

kiewicz, a prominent Jew, formerly in politics, I explained that while researching a book for Macmillan Publishing Company, I had taped interviews "dealing with the torture of Palestinians by Israeli authorities in the jails in the West Bank." I said I thought the tapes interview should be aired on public radio.

Receiving no reply, I telephoned his office on Nov. 8, 1979. His secretary immediately recognized my name and said, "Yes, he received your letter." But, she added, he was "not available" to talk to me.

Mr. Mankiewicz, she said, "did not make such decisions," and he had sent the letter to his news department, marked "For Your Information." It was up to them to decide, she said, adding, "They get a lot of material."

I called the news department, headed by a person with another Jewish name, Barbara Cohen, but was told that she was "not available." I learned that the people in this department knew nothing about my letter. Obviously, they told me, it was somehow "misplaced" or "lost."

(The NPR underwent an internal shake-up in the summer of 1983 when \$5.8 million was found missing from its coffers. Mr. Mankiewicz was asked to step aside. Another Jewish American, Ronald C. Bornstein, replaced him.)

In addition to running America's public radio, Jews largely built and managed all three commercial networks. Gen. David Sarnoff built the National Broadcasting System, William S. Paley largely created the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Leonard Goldenson had a big hand in building the American Broadcasting Company.

Jewish reporters and com-

mentators who regularly appear on TV and whom I have heard give only a pro-Israeli slant to Middle East news include Martin Agronsky, Sander Vanocur, Daniel Schorr, Barbara Walters and Marvin Kalb, to name only a few. In a typical stereotype slur, Marvin Kalb in a CBS Special from Saudi Arabia said he saw many people with "shifty eyes."

Speaking of the general stereotyping, Columbia University Professor Edward W. Said has observed that "the Arab is frequently presented as a menace, a terrorist, a shadowy figure who operates outside of the accepted value system and is, therefore, to be feared and mistrusted."

Peter Jennings, ABC news commentator, admitted, "There is definitely an anti-Arab bias in America, and I regret it." Mr. Jennings, along with Barry Dunsmore, also of ABC, are two commentators who are informed and even-handed on Middle East news. However, the ABC network, along with NBC and CBS, generally produces news of the Middle East that show Israelis as right and Arabs as wrong. The TV commentators constantly repeat that the Arabs "threaten" Israel and are intent upon its destruction. On the other hand, whenever Israel strikes at its Arab neighbors, mistreats its Arab population or annexes new territory, many U.S. commentators justify these actions as done for Israel's "security."

On TV interview programmes such as "Meet the Press" and "Face the Nation" one often sees a U.S. Jewish moderator with a panel of U.S. Jewish journalists interviewing Israel's top political leaders.

Where are the Arab voices? Professor Said, a Palestinian

American, and former U.S. Senator James Abourezk, are two Arab Americans who infrequently are heard on TV. But numerically speaking, they are no match for hundreds of paid and unpaid American and Israeli Zionists who regularly speak on American television and radio.

"The U.S. networks are much more likely to give the Israeli perspective than they are to voice Palestinian concerns," a Jewish writer, John Weisman reported in the Oct. 26, 1981, issue of TV Guide. In his article entitled "Blind Spot in the Middle East: Why You Don't See More Palestinians on TV," Mr. Weisman pointed out that in a review of 10 months of coverage on the nightly news shows from logs and tapes supplied by the Vanderbilt University Television News Archives — from July 1980 through April 1981 — the networks carried news of Israeli attacks, but "none showed any Palestinian victims. On the other hand, of the 14 reports of Palestinian raids and attacks on Israel during the period, 11 included pictures of Israeli victims."

"What Americans did not see until the bombings in Lebanon became too serious to ignore were the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians."

"There were other imbalances," Mr. Weisman continues. "In the first five days of fighting, all three U.S. networks elicited the opinions of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who appeared more than a dozen times on network news shows." In comparison, only one interview regarding bombings was made with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat.

ABC's Steve Bell told Mr. Weisman, "We have a terrible problem of balance." Mr. Bell, who

admits network coverage may not always be evenhanded, added: "I call it the audience factor — in this case a tremendous interest in and sympathy for Israel. It's a factor in how editorial judgments are made."

Correspondents agreed that there is "a prejudice against Arabs when editorial judgments are being made in New York."

"I think some producers in New York have a very defensive view about Israel, or a romantic notion that Israel must remain strong and protected," one correspondent told Mr. Weisman. "This is the result of the holocaust. One producer once said to me that, in thinking about the Middle East and the Palestinians, 'All I can see are the ovens,' a reference to the persecution and murder of European Jews."

Reporters believe that coverage of the suffering of white Europeans or white people in general creates more sympathy among white Americans than the suffering of Arabs.

TV news executives in New York figure that the American population cares less and less about what happens to people the darker their skin is," one Middle East network reporter told Mr. Weisman.

"Arabs are the people you see wearing kaffiyehs and riding camels, right? And those aren't your neighbors in California or Kansas," said NBC's Steve Mallory.

The Israelis, Mr. Weisman concludes, "have been winning the Middle East's propaganda war for more than three decades. As two network executives mention, in their eyes it is no accident that the first satellite ground station in the Middle East was in Israel."

Not only do Zionist control TV News as it relates to the Middle East, Jews also have considerable

influence over the production of films. Jews are among the best-financed and best known producers both of movies for cinema houses and situation comedies for television screens.

I have sat in the homes of Arabs in the Middle East and in the homes of Arab Americans in the United States and seen films that are fast, clever and entertaining and at the same time blatant Zionist propaganda.

The films portray Arabs as cruel, primitive, greedy. They create a stereotype of an Arab who wears a moustache, dark glasses, has a hooked nose, and is a terrorist.

In Angels on Ice, we see Arab assassins. In Hawaii Five-O Arabs are arrogant. In Police Woman and McCloud Arabs abduct young girls for enslavement.

In made-in-America TV productions, largely by pro-Israeli Jews or pro-Israeli sympathizers, I have never seen a human Arab, a good Arab. I have never seen an Arab hero.

Since the creation of Israel, American Jews utilizing all the media of communication — films, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, journals, schools and universities, peer groups, churches and place of work — have successfully transmitted the Zionist viewpoint of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

They gained control of mass communication in the same way as they gained influence and control in politics: by working within the American democratic system, by raising big Jewish money that gained them virtual control of newspapers, TV, radio and book publishing.

As one non-Jewish editor put it: the Jews are in control of the media because "they bought it." — Arab News, Jeddah.

Pollen torments sufferers, but brings breath of life elsewhere

WASHINGTON — To the 15 million Americans who suffer through the seasonal agonies of hay fever, pollen is unquestionably something to be sneezed at.

But the minuscule grains that torment one out of 14 citizens, who in 1975 spent \$2 million on hospital care, \$224 million in doctors' bills, and \$297 million on drugs, are a blessing, not a bane, to most people.

"Pollen is to plants what sperm is to animals: the agent of viability," writes Cathy Newman in the October National Geographic. "It is the breath of life as well as of sneezes."

Allergic or not, there's almost no way for you to escape it. Various hay-fever cures are being studied, but none has yet been found.

No place to hide

And hiding places have all but disappeared. Even Arizona, once a haven for the afflicted, has lost that advantage, largely because of the introduction of non-native plants that have sent the pollen count soaring about tenfold in two decades.

"If you don't mind penguins, you can always go to Antarctica," suggests Dr. Max Samter, senior allergy and immunology consultant at Grant Hospital in Chicago.

Mr. Newman's reporting on pollen took her far beyond the wheezes and sneezes of hayfever sufferers: to a murder in Vienna, to a Navajo medicine man's hogan in Arizona, to a Paris laboratory, to a Texas oil field, to an athletic field in Finland.

In Vienna, the only clue in a 1959 murder was a pair of leather boots belonging to the suspect. Less than a gram of dirt clung to

the carefully cleaned boots. A pollen expert — called a palynologist — found 1,200 grains of pollen in the dirt.

The pollen pinpointed the location of the murder and contradicted the suspect's story. Confronted with the evidence, he confessed and led officers to the buried body.

In the Navajo hogan, Fred Stevens Jr., a medicine man in Chinle, Ariz., told Ms. Newman: "Corn pollen is a true thing. It is our life. When a child is born, we feed it pollen, and it is in his spirit: the rest of his life. At weddings it blesses the young couple. And when a man is dying, pollen is put on him too."

Pueblo and Apache Indian tribes of the Southwest use the sacred substance in various ceremonies, from puberty rites to special dances to healing rituals. The Navajo owner of a new pickup truck, Ms. Newman was told, even sprinkled pollen on the tires to bless it.

Grieving cavemen

In Paris, palynologists examined grains of pollen, which survives the ages, from a 50,000-year-old grave site of a Neanderthal man in Shanidar Cave, Iraq. The scientists concluded that neither animals nor wind could have carried the pollen so far back in the cave, but that mourners had left flowers.

"The tiniest of clues had revealed a new dimension of cave-dwelling Neanderthal man," Ms. Newman writes. "He grieved."

In the Texas oilfields, the industry uses palynology to help determine where and how deep to drill. Fossil pollens serve as a geological dipstick for prospective

exploration.

"It's detective work on the grandest scale," says Lew Stover, a senior research associate in Exxon's Houston offices. "People regard oil exploration as static. It's not. Think of mountains uplifting, seas drying up, plants evolving. What could be more grand?"

On the Finnish track, Seppo Nuutila extols the value of pollen supplements for the Olympic athletes that he coached to two gold medals in 1972 and 1976.

But pollen tablets and other products have their detractors as well as their advocates. "I think it's a scandal," says Dr. Walter Lewis, professor of biology at Washington University in St. Louis. "I see nothing in pollen that is not in most plant cells from a nutritional point of view."

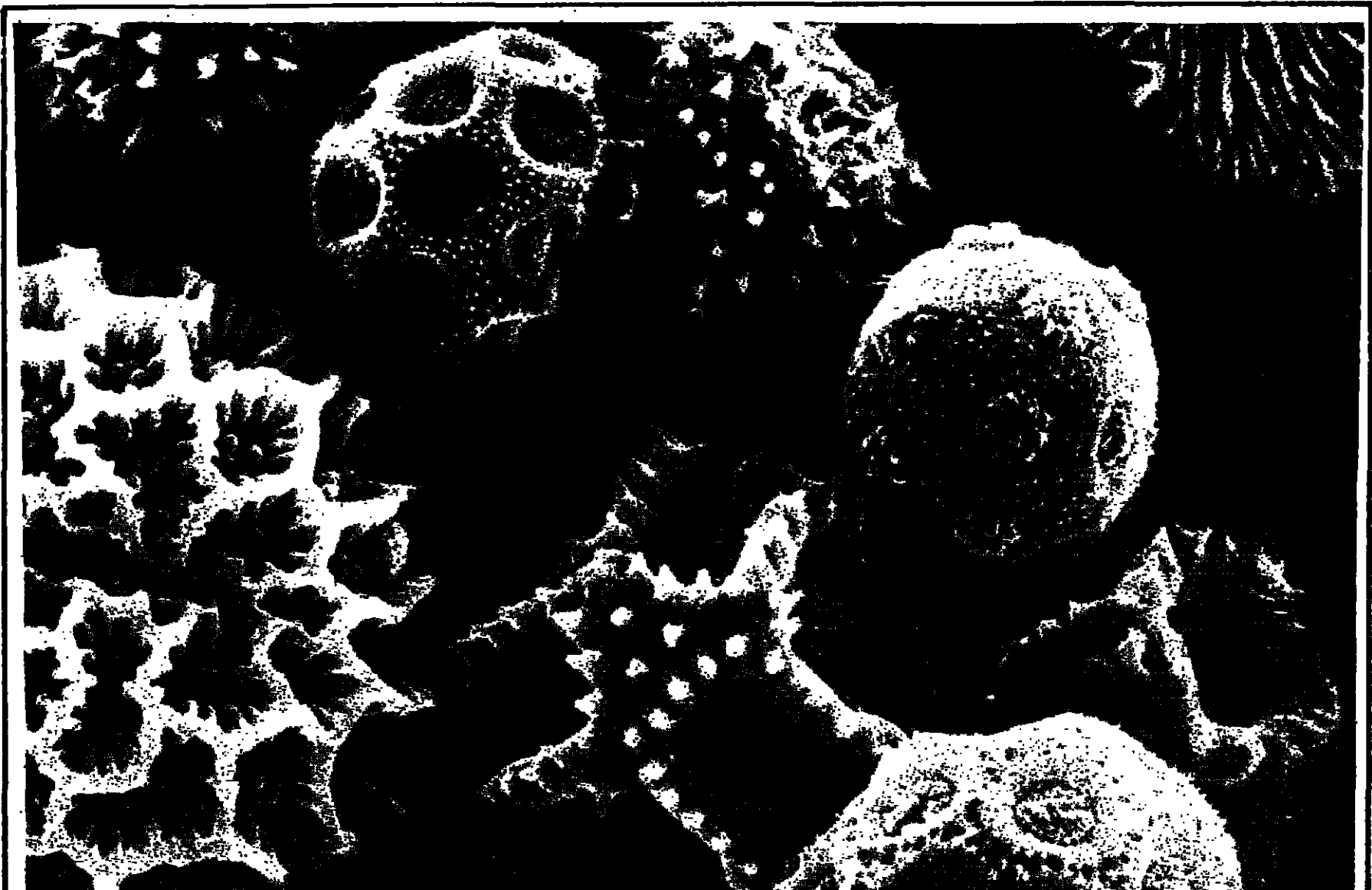
Enriching diets

There's no denying that without pollen menus would be vastly restricted. More than a quarter of million plants reproduce through pollination. Without them, supermarket shelves would be limited to plants that reproduce asexually, such as potatoes, onions, and bananas.

Pollen can be used externally as well as internally. In beauty salons, it's painted on women's faces as therapy against wrinkles.

And it's found its way into the art world. Wolfgang Laib, an internationally recognized West German artist, shapes patterns from pollen on the floor. When an exhibit ends, he sweeps his temporary work into a jar.

"The impermanence of my art doesn't matter," he says. "The important thing is that pollen is eternal. It is the centre of life." — National Geographic feature.



Magnified 3,000 times in this photograph, grains of pollen take many shapes. Dr. Joan Nowicke, pollen expert for the Smithsonian Institution, says subtle variations often make identification by plant species impossible. Identified by family group, grains in this picture include philox, rooster comb, chrysanthemum, smartweed, and geranium. Pollen is nearly indestructible and has been found in many prehistoric tombs. (National Geographic photo)

Piggott delays decision on retirement until June

LONDON (R) — Top jockey Lester Piggott will not make any decision on whether to retire until June.

Piggott, 50 in November, confirmed Tuesday in a television interview from the United States where he is riding this weekend, that he would not decide until after the Epsom Derby.

Some British newspapers reported Monday that Piggott, arguably the best jockey ever, would quit at the end of the season in November and take up training in Newmarket.

Although training is the eventual plan and Piggott already has stables in the town, he still has a long-time ambition to ride 10 Epsom Derby winners.

Piggott took his Derby score to

nine on Teatono in 1983 and is already being linked for this year's race with one of the favourites, Lanfranco, owned by his friend Charles St. George.

But if he failed to win and a promising two-year-old appeared on the horizon for the 1986 Derby, Piggott might be persuaded to continue for another year.

Even if Piggott did retire from British race-riding in November, he could still ride elsewhere. Mike Watt, whose management agency handles Piggott's affairs, said: "There are potential riding commitments after November and at this stage he is not able to say when or where his last race will be."

Zoff takes national team job

ROME (R) — Dino Zoff, captain of Italy's triumphant 1982 World Cup soccer team, has taken on a non-playing post with the national team, the Italian Soccer Federation (FIGC) said Tuesday.

The federation said Zoff, 42, the former Juventus and Italy goalkeeper, had reached agreement with FIGC President Federico Sordillo to take on a job as a "technical collaborator" of the national team. Details of the post were not announced.

The soft-spoken Zoff began playing in the Italian first division in 1961 for Udinese and played for Juventus for 11 years before retiring as goalkeeper in 1983.

He made a record 112 appearances for his country and was in the Italian team which won the European Championship in 1968.

Sport for All race set for Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first national "Sport for All" race organised by the Jordanian Sports Information Association will be held on Friday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Over a thousand people from all walks of life have registered to participate in the 5-km event. Trophies will be given to the winners and everyone finishing the race will be given a medal.

The race will be supervised by the Jordanian Amateur Athletics Association.

National soccer team beaten

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national Jordanian football team suffered the first defeat of their visit to Egypt Tuesday. A combined team of Egyptian police force and Ismailia team defeated the Jordanians 2-0, goals scored in the 33rd and 69th minute.

The national team who are in Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Police Union will play their second match against the police team of Friday.

Curry's manager to bring more fights to Britain

LONDON (AP) — Dave Gorman, manager of World Boxing Association welterweight champion Don Curry, said Monday that bottle-throwing incidents which marred Saturday's world title fight against Colin Jones would not prevent him bringing another champion over to Britain.

Rowdy British fight fans hurled plastic beer bottles into the ring after Curry stopped challenger Colin Jones of Wales in four rounds to retain his World Boxing Association welterweight crown.

The bottles sprayed ringside officials and spectators but Gorman said as he left London Monday: "The behaviour of just a few disappointed British fans will not stop me coming back."

"I intend to bring Gene Hatcher

over to fight Terry Marsh for the junior welterweight world title in London in March."

American boxing promoter Bob Arum agreed the incidents would have no long-term effect.

"There is no way that American fight managers will be asking for more money to come to England because of the ridiculous behaviour of a few stupid people," he said.

British boxing promoter, Frank Warren, said that in future he would ban supporters attending his fights from taking bottles of drink into the arena.

"The fact that they were plastic bottles and not glass makes no difference. I will not contact any arena which allows missiles to be taken inside," he said.

Alboreto seeks Ferrari success

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Italian driver Michele Alboreto hopes that engine, suspension and design improvements made by his Ferrari team will upset the anticipated McLaren domination of the 1985 World Championship.

"McLaren are the people to beat," Alboreto said during a Ferrari test session at Estoril Tuesday.

He also said he was hoping for more than the single outright win and two second places he recorded in 1984.

"I think the championship is open for a lot of drivers." But he added that world champion Niki Lauda of Austria was still the top contender this season.

"Why not? He's a good young driver," Alboreto joked.

Lauda, preparing for his bid for a fourth title, had a less than successful practice Tuesday when his McLaren developed problems after a few circuits.

Managers merry-go-round in Argentina

By Rex Gowar

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The arrival in Buenos Aires last week of former Real Madrid favourite Alfredo di Stefano to take the helm at Boca Juniors highlighted a close season transfer market dominated by team managers.

Since the season ended just before Christmas, over half the 19 clubs in the Argentine first division, among them three of the most successful in 1984, have had to look for new managers.

Di Stefano joins Boca as the club attempts to find a way out of an economic and institutional crisis. Boca have debts of over \$4 million, though most of the manager's \$7,000 a month salary will be paid by a group of private firms.

World Club Champions Independiente could not retain Omar Pastoriza, who has been tempted by an offer from a Saudi Arabian club.

Pastoriza, who took Independiente to the world title with a 1-0 victory over European Champions Liverpool of England in Tokyo last month, said he had achieved everything with the club and their offer to entice him to stay had not been good enough.

"I'm going to Brazil for talks on January 23 with representatives of the Saudi club," Pastoriza told Reuters while helping out behind the counter of a fashionable Pizza house he owns with two friends in Buenos Aires.

The club, Al Ahli, under pre-

ssure to release Brazil's 1982 World Cup boss Tele Santana so he can return to the national team, may take on Pastoriza in his place.

"But if I don't accept, I'll be out of a job," Pastoriza said without any apparent signs of worry.

Cesar Luis Menotti, one of the most sought after managers in the world since he led Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup, is also not working.

He has refused several offers, saying the conditions in Argentina, where clubs demand immediate success, are not right.

First division champions Argentinos Juniors, who launched Diego Maradona to fame, lost Roberto Saporiti, Menotti's aide in 1978, to the lure of a dollar salary in Colombia.

And Deportivo Espanol, who won promotion to the first division for the first time, had to sit back and watch as their successful duo of Oscars, Lopez and Cavallero, were snatched up by more famous rivals San Lorenzo.

National champions Ferrocaril

Oeste almost went the same way but finally agreed terms to keep Carlos Griguol.

Oeste, however, are exceptions to the current Argentine rule. One of the few clubs not in the red, Oeste had never won a title before taking on Griguol five years ago. With Griguol at the helm they have been regular contenders and won two titles.

The successful managers have been lured away by better prospects elsewhere. Eduardo Manera, who took Estudiantes to the 1983 title, following Saporiti to Colombia.

But the clubs are also to blame for expecting one man, the manager, to solve all their problems and spending all their scant reserves on trying to buy immediate success.

Only Boca's arch rivals, River Plate, have spent heavily on players in a bid to return to the top. Di Stefano, who lives in Spain, won the first division with Boca in 1969 and took River Plate to the national title in 1981.

Navratilova tops WTA moneywinners

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (R) — The leading moneywinners on the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) circuit:

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4. Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria)	14,000
5. Peanut Louie (U.S.)	13,375
6. Terry Holladay (U.S.)	11,000
7. Betsy Nagelsen (U.S.)	7,850
8. Debbie Spence (U.S.)	7,675
9. Kathy Rinaldi (U.S.)	7,400
10. Yvonne Vermaak (South Africa)	7,300
11. Pascale Paradis (France)	6,825
12. Gigi Fernandez (U.S.)	6,325
13. Mary Lou Piatek (U.S.)	6,200
14. Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia)	6,200
15. Paula Smith (U.S.)	5,000
16. Kathy Jordan (U.S.)	4,850
17. Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia)	4,850
18. Wendy Turnbull (Australia)	4,850
19. Gabriella Sabatini (Argentina)	4,300
20. Robin White (U.S.)	4,200

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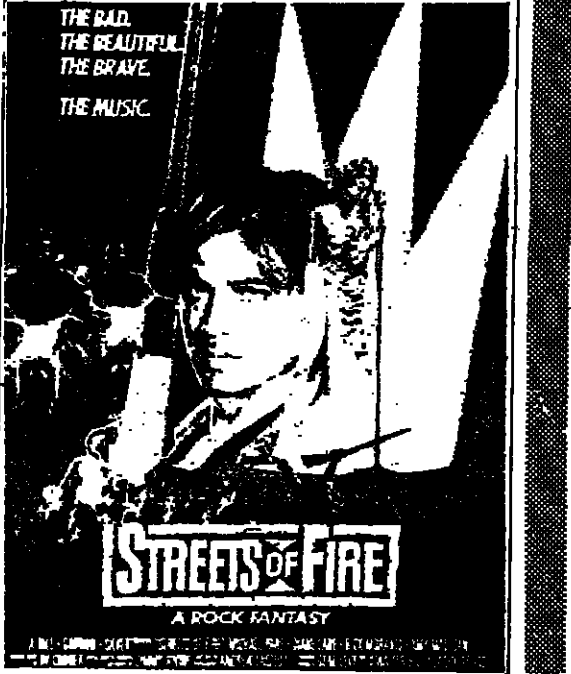
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9 states share most of world's telephones

GENEVA (R) — There are some 600 million telephones in the world but three-quarters of them are installed in only nine countries, an international telecommunications panel reported Tuesday.

Two-thirds of the world population, mainly in rural areas, have no access to telephone services.

The United States has the most telephones—about 185 million—followed by Japan with an estimated 65 million. Then come West Germany, France, Britain, the Soviet Union, Italy, Canada and Spain.

The report was compiled by the 17-member Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development.

It was set up under the chairmanship of former British diplomat Sir Donald Maitland in 1983 by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to recommend ways of speeding up expansion of telecommunications across the world.

The report said the highest telephone density was in Sweden with some 85 telephones for 100 people. The figure was 79 in the United States and 10 in the Soviet Union.

More than half the world's population lived in countries with fewer than 10 million telephones between them and most of these were in main cities, it said.

"Tokyo has more telephones than the whole of the African continent, with its population of 500 million people," the commission said.

In many Third World countries, shortages of equipment or of lines mean applicants may have to wait up to three years to get a telephone.

With the exception of Brazil, China, India and Indonesia, developing countries did not have their own telecommunications manufacturers and had to buy their equipment abroad, paying in scarce hard currency.

The panel urged governments to improve, expand and invest more in telecommunications networks.

"There is no good reason why, by the early part of the next century, virtually the whole of mankind should not be within easy reach of a telephone and of all the benefits this can bring," it said.

It also recommended the setting up of a centre to advise Third World countries on certain projects as well as an organisation to coordinate the development of world telecommunications.

Turkey, Iran sign oil, gas pipeline protocol

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iran Tuesday signed a protocol covering feasibility studies for pipelines to carry Iranian oil and natural gas through Turkey for export to third countries, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said.

Mr. Ozal and Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi signed the protocol at Ankara airport before Mr. Mousavi left for Istanbul after official talks in the Turkish capital.

At a joint news conference, Mr. Ozal said it was proposed that Iranian oil would flow by pipeline to either a Mediterranean or a Black Sea terminal in Turkey for shipment to third countries.

Turkey would also receive some of the oil, he added.

The natural gas pipeline project foresees exports of Iranian natural gas to Europe through Turkey, he said.

A joint committee will meet next month to decide on consultant firms to prepare feasibility studies for both projects, Mr. Ozal added.

Mir-Mousavi said initial studies showed both projects would be economically viable.

He stressed, however, that the final decision would be taken following completion of the feasibility studies.

Two years ago, feasibility studies for a pipeline to transfer oil from Ahwaz in southern Iran to Europe through Turkey's southern port of Iskenderun showed the project was "not practical." But the two sides said then the scheme could be revived at a later date.

Iran is Turkey's major supplier of oil and leading trade partner.

Paris narrows trade gap

PARIS (R) — France's foreign trade deficit fell for the second year running in 1984 and now stands at less than a quarter of its 1982 level, a spokeswoman for the ministry for industrial redeployment and foreign trade said Monday. Official figures show that after allowing for seasonal factors the deficit was nearly halved last year to just over 22 billion francs (\$2.3 billion). In 1983 the trade deficit was more than halved to 42.25 billion francs (\$4.4 billion) from a record 92.7 billion francs (\$9.5 billion) in 1982. The improvement in the trade figures has been partly due to the strong dollar, which has made French exports cheaper in the U.S. and more competitive with U.S. exporters in other markets. But the high dollar has driven up the cost of French oil imports. Orders for large capital goods projects from developing and oil producing countries—traditionally a big foreign exchange earner for France—have dropped sharply in the wake of the global debt crisis and weak oil prices.

Jordanians praise new facilities for industry

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian businessmen and bankers Tuesday praised a move by the Central Bank of Jordan on Monday to encourage local industries by extending the period it allows to refinance exports to all countries from six to nine months.

Iraq is to enjoy an 18 months refinancing period.

Businessmen and bankers interviewed by the Jordan Times expressed optimism that the central bank support would stimulate the economy as they saw in it a new government endeavour to provide export incentives and more liquidity to the market.

Export refinancing, which was introduced in Jordan in 1981, aims at accelerating growth in various industrial sectors such as phosphates, fertilisers and potash as it provides loans at low interest rates which in turn lower the cost for the manufacturers.

Central Bank of Jordan governor, Dr. Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi, said that the exceptional refinancing period for Iraq will ensure a continuous supply of Jordanian goods to Iraq as part of the growing cooperation between the two countries.

OPEC makes progress to narrow gap

RIYADH (R) — Nigerian Oil Minister Tam David-West said Tuesday a meeting of OPEC experts here had made considerable progress on the problem of oil price differentials and a solution was possible at an OPEC ministerial session in Geneva next week.

"We are moving towards a solution to narrow the gap between these differentials... it is possible to reach a solution at the Geneva meeting," he told the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA).

"The experts committee has made suggestions, and considerable progress on the problem has been made," he added.

Prof. David-West spoke to SPA before his departure after a brief visit during which he attended the experts' meeting.

Earlier Tuesday, he said he believed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was softening its line on the \$29 benchmark price for crude oil.

"I don't think the hard line on the benchmark was so rigid as it was some months ago," he said.

Asked by the English-language newspaper Arab News if he thought OPEC should raise its price further for heavy crude oil or cut the benchmark price for Arab light crude, he said: "Both are not mutually exclusive and they can go together."

The recommendations from the experts committee are so far undisclosed.

Washington boasts most robust economy since '51

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy grew 6.8 per cent last year, the biggest increase in 33 years, the government said Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said its latest data revealed that inflation-adjusted Gross National Product (GNP) grew at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1984, instead of the 2.8 per cent estimated earlier.

In the same report, the Commerce Department said the annualised rate of inflation in the fourth quarter was only 2.4 per cent, the lowest quarterly annual inflation rate since 1967.

Over 1984 as a whole the inflation rate was only 3.7 per cent, a fraction lower than a rate of 3.8 per cent in 1983.

The 6.8 per cent expansion in the economy as measured by GNP—the total output of goods and services—was the largest since 1951 when the economy grew by 8.3 per cent.

President Reagan, caught up in the swirl of his lavish inaugural balls, Monday night tipped his supporters on what Tuesday's economic figures would hold.

Without giving precise numbers, the president told a gathering at the Kennedy Centre to expect encouraging economic figures.

"One is the best since 1967 and the other is the best since 1951," he said.

Despite the good news on economic growth and inflation, Mr. Reagan faces tough decision on what to do about the federal bud-

get deficit, which is running at some \$200 billion a year.

Central banks enter markets to contain dollar

Meanwhile, concerted intervention by several central banks pushed the dollar down quickly on European money markets Tuesday, signalling their intention to check the American currency's recent stubborn climb, dealers said.

The joint intervention was in line with the declaration last week by five Western finance ministers in Washington that they will enter the markets when necessary to halt any excessive show of dollar strength.

Austria's National Bank confirmed it sold an unspecified amount of dollars Tuesday, and dealers said the West German, British and French central banks also intervened to aid other currencies and restrict the dollar.

They said the Bundesbank may have sold up to \$100 million.

The Belgian National Bank was also believed to have joined the action on a small scale.

The dollar fell as low as 3.16 marks Tuesday morning and was "fixed" in Frankfurt at 3.1650 marks. But it later recovered to 3.1695 marks, little changed from its London close Monday night.

Mr. Paul Chappell, chief dealer for the U.S. Chemical Bank in

Frankfurt, said: "What's happening is that the central banks are relatively keen to put a top on the dollar around the 3.18 marks level."

The rise in U.S. GNP was expected to maintain the dollar's strength, although it initially remained around the same levels.

The dollar's recovery from its lows despite Tuesday's central bank action highlights the continuing confidence inspired by relatively strong U.S. economic growth and low inflation.

After last Friday's reports that the U.S. Federal Reserve intervened in the New York currency markets, dealers are keenly watching for any signs of U.S. intervention.

Such action would show the market that the task of curbing the dollar will not be left solely to the central banks of Europe and Japan.

But dealers reported some uncertainty as to whether the intervention agreed last week will aim to depress the dollar from its current levels or merely restrain further gains.

Although higher British interest rates and the threat of currency market intervention have ended sterling's recent slump, the pound continues to be dogged by uncertainty over oil prices ahead of next week's meeting of OPEC ministers in Geneva.

Sterling peaked at \$1.1305 Tuesday morning but was later trading at \$1.1245, little changed from its close in London Monday night.

More British miners abandon strike after talks seem to fail

LONDON (R) — Britain's coal board said 625 more miners abandoned their marathon strike Tuesday following the apparent failure of the first peace initiative in months.

The government meanwhile denied charges that it had blocked the way to a solution at Monday's meeting between union and management representatives, in the hope that the drift back to work would ultimately give it outright victory.

Tuesday's figures brought to almost 2,500 the total reported to have quit the strike this week, the fastest rate since November when the board was offering special pay bonuses.

The board said 77,000 of the 188,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), or

41 per cent, were now at work.

The NUM disputes the figures.

Monday's meeting to discuss the possibility of fuller talks was the first peace contact since October. NUM chief Mr. Arthur Scargill said they were positive but a board spokesman said they had brought a solution no nearer.

Reports in Tuesday's press said the board's comments reflected a government decision to allow the strike to collapse rather than seek a negotiated settlement. Energy Minister Peter Walker denounced this as a lie.

He said he was disappointed that there had been no shift in the NUM negotiating position at the meeting. The government was not holding out for victory, he said, there could be no winners, he said.

The strike began last March when three-quarters of the country's miners downed tools to fight plans to close 20 of their 174 pits at a cost of 20,000 jobs.

The union leadership has since insisted that no talks were possible until the board agreed not to close mines on economic grounds alone, while the board has insisted it must retain the right to close mines when it sees fit.

More than 100 hours of peace talks have served only to increase the acrimony and Monday's contacts surprised most observers.

The Times of London quoted senior government sources as saying the NUM had organised the meeting in a vain attempt to stem the drift back to work by giving its members the impression a negotiated peace was still possible.

IDB to review achievements

RIYADH (OPECNA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) meets in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in two weeks' time to review a decade of achievement, including the provision of assistance worth \$4.38 billion for industrial and agricultural projects in 38 member countries.

The bank, which celebrates its 10th anniversary later in the year, will deal with the election of a new

president and board of executive directors, and consider an application by Turkey for an increase in its share in the institution's capital.

By the end of 1984, the IDB had approved 53 equity participation projects in agricultural and industrial ventures to a total of \$302 million.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices resumed the upward trend to close sharply higher with sentiment helped by Monday's advance on Wall Street, dealers said.

Stock shortages accentuated price rises and at 1500 Tuesday the F.T. 30 share index rose 18.4 points to 1022.3 and the broader based FTSE 100 share index was up 25.4 points to 1304.4.

Government bonds showed net rises of 1/4 point after sterling rallied following rumours that some European central banks had intervened in currency markets. The recent 10 1/2 per cent 2005 TAP stock was exhausted at 240 1/4 part paid.

Gold was mixed and north Americans firm. Dealers noted U.S. demand in ICI, up 39p at 823 Glaxo 35p higher at 1.260 and Beecham 10p firmer at 388. Plessey eased 2p to 202 on profit-taking, having touched 212.

In banks, Barclays at 609 and Natwest at 629 both added 20p while insurance showed gains of up to 23p. Oils saw B.P. 15p higher at 510 and Shell rise 21p to 711.

Metal Box added 26p to 418 and Croda firmed 7p to 146, both on speculative demand.

Systo rose 8p to 174 following a tender for up to 9.02 million of its shares by British Land which firmed 1p to 140. Mercantile House gained 17p to 349 after its half year results.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.1252/62	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3223/26	Canadian dollars
	3.1640/55	West German marks
	3.5750/775	Dutch guilders
	2.6645/55	Swiss francs
	63.37/42	Belgian francs
	9.6800/900	French francs
	1945.00/1948.00	Italian lire
	253.70/85	Japanese yen
	9.0650/850	Swedish crowns
	9.1450/650	Norwegian crowns
	11.3000/200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	307.25/307.75	U.S. dollars

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1985

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning brings you the greatest amount of opportunities to forge ahead toward the aims which most intrigue you, but then the afternoon and evening find changes necessary.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look to good pals in the morning for ideas that will help you to advance in your career, then later complete dull routines.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get outside ventures built up even if it means investing a little more money. Not a good day to try to gain personal goals.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Morning is best time to extend your enterprises and later avoid anything that can spoil your good name.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Seek for a clever way to improve your interests and tonight steer clear of one who is unpredictable.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A partner may comprehend some point you come up with and will help you to put it across to a bigwig.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Put those new ideas to work and you can handle a co-worker much better, than later be charming.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning is fine for working on your finest talent, and be certain to handle any work ahead of you conscientiously.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get your abode running smoothly in the morning, but later don't take on any more expense than you can easily afford.

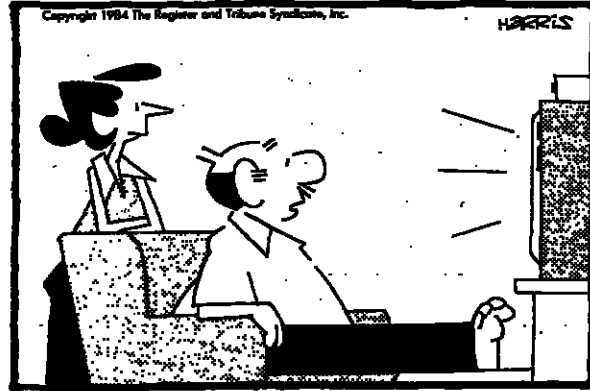
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) It is wise to get important matters attended to in the morning, and then give more attention to home and family.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) In the morning, you know how to make better use of assets and thereby gain more, but later use tact with everyone.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be on the alert to gain some cherished wish but don't make changes where money affairs are concerned or you get into trouble.

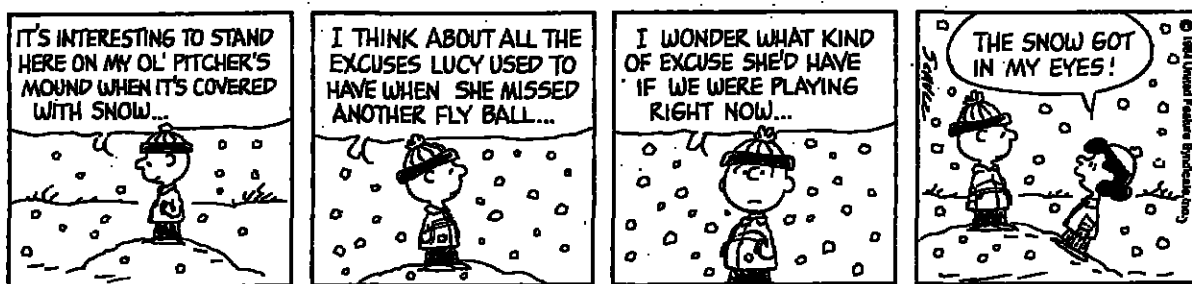
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Find a better method of gaining your personal aims and later don't use forceful methods with others.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

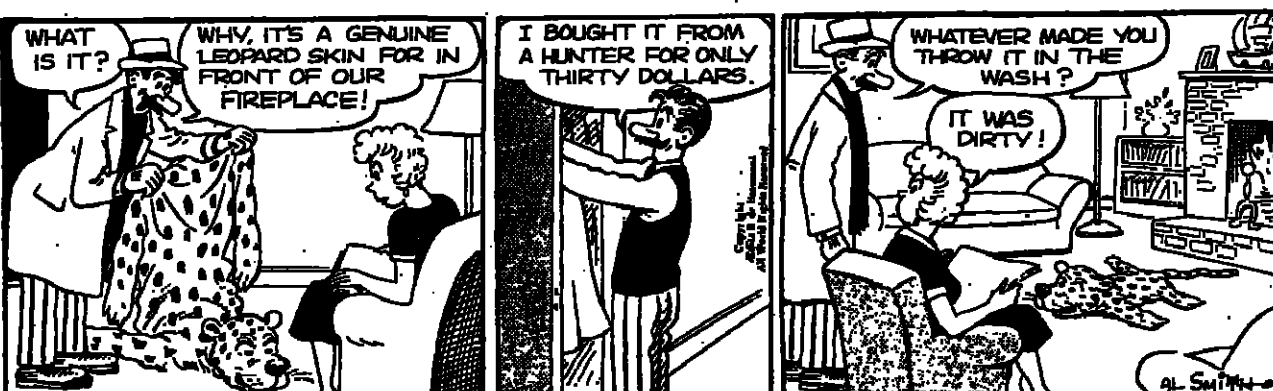


"The best part of tonight's TV was the moment of silence between the soap commercial and the news brief!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAUDI

GEALL

DRUTSY

INSORP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HEAVY ADMIT PURITY TINKLE

Answer: The only really reliable weather "report" — THUNDER

THE Daily Crossword By Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

1 WWII name

5 WWII command

8 Violent blows

14 Seafront

15 Erasmian abbr.

16 Tell from memory

17 One more time

18 Tunnel maker

19 Landfill for Noah

20 Leave the witness stand

23 Membrane

24 Institution action at law

25 Alter words

27 Waver

30 Best scenery

34 Put into action

35 Litchi or almond

36 Of a Frankish people

38 Faction

39 Before

40 Russ. river

41 Forum fashions

42 Caesar

44 Madison Ave. types

45 Piece of the past

47 Poison gas

48 Old card game

49 Med. sch.

50 Plod heavily

54 Parade favorites

59 Pinto pony pen

61 Sage

62 Downward sign

63 Bind by contract

64 Comp. pt.

65 Confined

66 Gardener at times

67 Always to poets

68 Phrase

DOWN

1 Red and Coral

2 Confined

3 Kind of code

4 With the current

5 Pencil and 9 is behind the bar

6 Poison gas

7 Bismarck or Premiering

8 Movie man

9 Planc: prof.

10 Beat it!

11 Take on

12 Common abbr.

13 Boats

21 Singing pair

22 Lost vigor

25 Phrase: abbr.

27 Gale gathering

28 Tullum

29 Shell-like surface

30 Object d'art

31 Orchestra areas

32 Varnish

33 Ingredient

35 Split

36 Sage mentor

37 Sugar source

42 Conger

44 RUI or Badouin

46 More honorable

47 Give salts

48 Taction

49 Together

50 Clumey craft

51 Ear and

52 Shield band

53 Framework

54 To shelter

56 Shipshape

57 Welfare

58 Sclator

60 Become mellow

Pisani optimistic settlers will accept independence

NOUMEA (R) — Edgard Pisani, the French envoy mediating between white settlers and militant Kanaks in New Caledonia, Tuesday said he believed the whites were realising independence for the Pacific territory was inevitable.

"You now have the question starting among the New Caledonia people of the how and the when and no longer the question of if," Mr. Pisani told reporters. Nineteen people have died in racial violence in the past two months as militant Kanaks — indigenous Melanesians — have pressed for independence from France.

The 55,000 Kanaks are outnumbered by 90,000 European settlers and Asian immigrants, most opposed to independence. But Mr. Pisani said he thought enough settlers now realised that independence must come and this would swing the balance in a referendum.

He has proposed holding a poll in July to decide whether the island should become independent in special association with France next January.

Mr. Pisani called for flexibility by both sides. "We have to set up a permanent multicultural society ... with privileges to the Melanesians but not the capacity to destroy the multi-raciality of the society," the envoy said.

His remarks followed Tuesday's announcement by a French High Commission official that France planned to build a major military base once New Caledonia became

independent.

The official, who declined to be named, said President Francois Mitterrand approved building the base during a lightning visit here on Saturday.

Mr. Pisani declined to comment on Mr. Mitterrand's visit other than saying the French leader agreed with his proposals.

He said he felt that Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of a "provisional" government which his militant Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) set up on Dec. 1, was prepared to negotiate.

"We are on our way to talking point," he said.

Meanwhile, the territory remained under dawn-to-dusk curfew imposed on Jan. 12 after settlers rioted in reaction to the shooting of a French youth.

France has deployed some 6,600 police and troops to keep tight control.

Mr. Pisani criticised what he saw as the stubbornness of Jacques Lafleur, leader of the right-wing RPCR Party.

"His position is based on instinct, not political analysis. He feels that the present situation is good for him and his friends," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said in Paris

Monday that France intended to retain its strategic position in the region.

"As soon as I returned to Paris (from New Caledonia) I asked the prime minister to take every measure to this end, particularly with regard to the installations needed to strengthen the military base at Noumea," he said.

The base would operate on similar lines to the American bases in the Philippines, the official said.

Washington rents Clark Airfield and Subic Bay Naval Base from its former colony.

The French plan hinges on a solution to the question of independence for New Caledonia.

The official, who did not want to be named, said the base might be rented on a 99-year lease.

"It would give the Caldoches (settlers) confidence. It would also bring in a lot of money," he said.

He stressed the installation would not have a role in policing New Caledonia but would be a base for strategic French operations in the region.

The planned site is near Ton-touta International Airport, 50 kilometres from Noumea. The airport lies by a deep, sheltered bay.

Telecommunications, docks, fuel dumps and resupply facilities would have to be constructed, the official said.

Yeiwene Yeiwene, a senior official of the FLNKS, said Monday that France could negotiate defence matters after New Caledonia became independent.



HOW COULD I FORGET? U.S. President Ronald Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan react Monday when Mrs. Reagan sat down after making a speech and forgot to introduce the president to the audience which had gathered at the Capitol Centre to watch Mr. Reagan being sworn in for a second term in office (AP wirephoto)

New deaths reported in gas-hit Bhopal

BHOPAL, India (R) — More than 40 people have died in India's gas-hit city of Bhopal in the last month as a result of the world's worst industrial disaster at a Union Carbide pesticides plant, officials said Tuesday.

The officials, who did not want to be identified, told Reuters that a local government survey showed that 44 people died from the effects of poison gas in a 33-day period between Dec. 18 to Jan. 20.

Poisonous gas leaked from an underground storage tank at the Union Carbide plant on Dec. 3, killing 2,500 people and injuring 4,000 others.

A spokesman for the Madhya Pradesh state government would not comment on the report of further deaths following the leak of methyl isocyanate gas.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Tuesday that survivors of the gas disaster were still suffering after-effects, with women complaining of a disruption to their menstrual cycle.

Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers Veerendra Patil told parliament Monday there had been six accidents at the Bhopal factory before the Dec. 3 leak.

Three of them involved poisonous chemicals and a government factory inspector had ordered the plant to improve safety measures after each incident.

He said a man died after liquid phosgene spilled from a pipe in December, 1981. In February the following year 25 were taken ill after another phosgene leak.

In October 1982, 15 workers were treated in hospital after a leak of chloroform, hydrochloric acid and methyl isocyanate gas, Mr. Patil added.

In San Antonio, Texas, a lawsuit seeking \$50 billion for victims of the Union Carbide poison gas disaster in Bhopal, was filed in a federal district court here Monday by a San Antonio law firm.

The class action suit accuses Union Carbide, the only defendant, of negligence in design and operation of the plant. Attorney Allan Knighten said U.S. courts should hear the cases because Union Carbide is an American company.

On Thursday a panel of federal judges will meet in New Orleans to determine if U.S. courts have jurisdiction.

Indians go to the polls again in March

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the popularity of his ruling Congress (I) Party will be put to the test again in March, when more than half the country's electorate will vote in state elections.

Chief Election Commissioner R.K. Trivedi told reporters Tuesday local elections would be held in 10 states on March 5, with an additional day of voting in three states on March 2.

Some 279 million people will be eligible to vote in the March elections, which come just three months after the country's 380-million voters gave a massive mandate to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress (I) Party in national elections.

The Congress (I) won 401 out of 508 parliamentary seats contested in December, crushing the opposition in most states.

The states going to the polls are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and the territory of Pondicherry, Mr. Trivedi said.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu Desam Party led by charismatic former film star N.T. Rama Rao won 28 seats to emerge as the largest single opposition party in the national parliament.

Mr. Trivedi said state elections would not be held in the troubled northern state of Punjab, although the term of the state assembly there is due to expire this June.

Hunt begins for bombers of old Indonesian temple

JAKARTA (R) — Police and troops Tuesday searched for three students believed to have bombed the ancient Buddhist temple of Borobudur in Central Java, causing serious damage.

A military source in Semarang, the province capital, told Reuters by telephone the Central Java military garrison was looking for three students.

He refused to comment further but the respected Kompas daily reported the students stayed at a guesthouse near the temple on Sunday night.

Nine home-made time bombs exploded in the early hours of Monday at the eighth century pyramid-shaped temple closed to the city of Yogyakarta, badly damaging some shrines and statues of Buddha.

The temple was closed at the time and there were no casualties. Borobudur, one of Indonesia's main tourist attractions, was reopened to the public Tuesday, a temple office spokesman said.

Debris had been cleared away and repair work started, he said. The official Antara News Agency quoted a Central Java official as saying repairs would take up to six months.

Indonesia completed a \$24 million restoration of the temple in

1983 with help from UNESCO.

A UNESCO spokesman in Jakarta said Tuesday the organisation was ready to help with repairs.

Central Java Garrison Commander Maj. Gen. Sugianto (one name) said Monday night the bombs were the work of professionals.

He said they used plastic explosives and dynamite sticks hooked to a wristwatch and a detonator.

Gen. Sugianto declined to say who might have been responsible for what the government called a "terrorist" act.

Education and Culture Minister Nugroho Notosusanto has cautioned the media against linking the incident with any religious group in the predominantly Moslem country.

The Secretary General of the Indonesian Buddhist Council, Seno Sunoto, told Antara the council would discuss the incident on Wednesday. Buddhists represent just over one per cent of Indonesia's 160 million people.

The explosions coincided with the trials of several Muslim extremists in Jakarta charged with subversion in connection with bombings in the capital's Chinese district last October.

India widens hunt for suspects in spy scandal

NEW DELHI (R) — Authorities widened the hunt for suspects in India's spy scandal as newspapers reported Tuesday that a French businessman was a key figure in the espionage ring.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted intelligence sources as saying five more people, mostly officials in the Defence Ministry, were arrested Monday. It had earlier reported the arrest of 12 officials and three businessmen.

The Times of India newspaper said Tuesday interrogation of suspects revealed that a French businessman who had already left India was actively linked to the leak of highly sensitive information.

France's deputy military attache in Delhi, Lt. Col. Alain Bolley, flew home Monday amid allegations, which he denied, that he was involved.

The Indian Express said that a highly-placed French national other than Col. Bolley was the "vital link with Western intelligence agencies including the (U.S.) Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)."

U.S. embassy sources in Delhi have said Indian newspaper reports that the United States was linked with the spy affair were unfounded.

The Indian Express said the unidentified French businessman left India shortly before Col. Bolley was recalled to Paris for consultations by the French External Affairs Ministry.

Paris has declined to comment on Indian press reports that a

French diplomat was expelled from India last Saturday, three days after the round-up of suspects began. A spokesman for the French embassy in Delhi told Reuters he would not comment on the reports that a French businessman was involved.

The independent Hindustan Times newspaper said in a front-page report that more than 80 people were now either under surveillance or being held for questioning.

They included Indian diplomats, senior civil servants, armed forces officers and a former leader of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party, it said.

In parliament, angry opposition politicians Monday failed to force a debate when Home (Interior) Minister S.B. Chavan said an "agent for a foreign power" had been withdrawn after the spy network was exposed.

Mr. Chavan told parliament that people occupying sensitive government posts had passed classified documents to an Indian, who in turn transmitted them to an agent of a foreign power.

The Statesman newspaper said several suspects had been taken to high-security interrogation centres in western Rajasthan and central Madhya Pradesh states.

It said investigators were checking the backgrounds of people working in the prime minister's home and office and were looking into "the possible involvement of a very senior official of the Defence Ministry".

Freezing weather claims 101 deaths in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — A massive block of arctic cold already blamed for at least 101 deaths boxed in the eastern third of the nation Tuesday after freezing Florida oranges as hard as baseballs, pushing the mercury to records lows and playing a role in the collision of two commuter trains in Indiana.

Snow emergencies were declared in several Ohio counties and in the Buffalo, New York, area. Gusting winds made many roads impassable. In Buffalo, 69 centimetres of snow was on the ground or blowing around Tuesday.

Farmers in Florida, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana feared for their crops. Officials in Florida said they expected "significant" losses from the bitter cold that has chilled the east since the weekend.

In Philadelphia, Mayor Wilson Goode ordered police to take any homeless people on the streets during the evening to shelters.

Many utilities strained under an increased load and tens of thousands of people lost power temporarily on Monday in at least 10 states from Michigan to Alabama.

More than 80 records were set Monday in the south east and east for the coldest temperature for the date. Twenty of those were also the coldest temperatures ever recorded, including minus 20 degree centigrade in Athens, Georgia, and minus 27 degree centigrade in Asheville, North Carolina. Another two cities equalled their coldest reading ever.

Weather-related deaths — including those from traffic accidents on icy roads, exposure and fires blamed on makeshift heaters — were reported in 20 states since Friday, when the storms began.

The cold, was blamed for the crash of two commuter trains in Gary, Indiana, Monday evening, injuring 129 people, none seriously. The Chicago-area trains had been routed onto the same track after frigid temperatures damaged overhead electrical lines, said Richard Bunton, spokesman for the South Shore Lines.

Police and emergency workers in Kentucky and Alabama patrolled the streets, bringing the homeless to already-crowded shelters. In New York City, officials said more than 19,000 homeless crowded shelters.

Jackson posters banned in Ras Al Khaimah

RAS AL KHAIMAH, UAE (AP) — Public posters of American singer Michael Jackson have been banned in this Gulf Emirate by a municipal decision due to his "negative influence on young people," municipality officials said Tuesday. The director of the Ras Al Khaimah Municipality, Mubarak Qubaiter said that special inspection campaigns by his officers will ensure that Jackson's posters have been removed from public places, especially those used for publicity in audio-visual centres. Violators of the decision will be liable to penalties reaching closure of their centres, he said. Qubaiter said the decision was taken "as part of the efforts to protect young people from imitating negative alien behaviour." Posters, video and cassette tapes of Jackson and his songs, along with his dress and hair style, have become a common feature in public places of the United Arab Emirates as well as other parts of the Gulf region. Qubaiter described Jackson as "a phenomenon which is negatively influencing the UAE youth who are supposed to stick to the values of the Muslim nation."

Sacked rabbi starts new career

LONDON (R) — Sacked London Rabbi Cliff Cohen has started a possible new career in a cabaret comedy act. Cohen, 36, was dismissed from his north London synagogue last February after nine years as rabbi there, for making risqué jokes from the pulpit and eating ham sandwiches at a wedding. At a tribunal upholding the sacking two weeks ago, Cohen said he had no regrets and "the decision will give me more opportunity for jokes." On Monday night Cohen and his partner Jane Ward, 26, took to the stage at the New End Theatre in Hampstead, north London, as the comedy duo Mazel and Tov. Ward, a piano teacher, said: "We'll have to think about the possibility of it leading to other things." Cohen confirmed that a full-time entertainment career could be on the cards if the opportunity arose.

Man sues woman for giving birth to daughter

TAIPEI (R) — A Taiwanese man who paid a woman \$30,000 to have a son for him sued her for giving birth to a baby girl, a court official said Tuesday. The official told Reuters the man, surnamed Lu, said he signed a five-year contract with the 21-year-old woman, who was not identified, to bear a son for him. But the woman said she did not want to try again because Lu began beating her after their daughter was born a month ago. The court dismissed the suit and nullified the contract, the official said.

Matt Monroe ill after liver transplant fails

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — British popular singer Matt Monroe was "poorly but comfortable" in hospital Tuesday after a liver transplant for cancer had to be abandoned, his former manager Don Black said. Gentle-voiced ballad singer Monroe, whose hit records in the 1960s included "Portrait of My Love" and "Born Free," will be treated with drugs instead, Black told reporters. Surgeons began the operation last Saturday, Black said. "I am told that they had started the transplant and then discovered that the growth was not just in the liver," Monroe, born Terry Parsons in London, is married and has two sons aged 28 and 20 and a daughter aged 25. His wife Mickie was at his bedside in the hospital in Cambridge, 80 kilometres north of London.

Leg transplant patient takes steps

MARSEILLE, France (R) — A beaming Frenchman took his first steps after undergoing what surgeons described as the world's first thighbone transplant. "I feel great," said 61-year-old Etienne Susini as he tried out the new human femur fitted to new metal hip and knee joints. He retains his own shinbone, muscles, foot and ankle. Susini, a bone cancer patient, was operated on Jan. 4 by surgeons Andre Triffaut and Dominique Poitout. His new femur, from a donor killed in a car accident, had been conserved in liquid nitrogen in a bone bank.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
— 1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WERNER WOVES 'EM

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ KQ2
♥ Void
♦ Q65
♣ AK65432

WEST
♠ J98
♥ AK1098
♦ KJ2
♣ 98

EAST
♠ 65432
♥ 10987
♦ QJ10

SOUTH
♠ A107654
♥ QJ7
♦ A43
♣ 7

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

You might like to try this hand as a double dummy problem. It is based on a hand that was played by the Swedish master, Einar Werner, in a European Championship in the 1950s. At the table, Werner found the winning line after some five minutes thought. We doubt whether you will be able to match his performance even though you are

looking at all 52 cards.

After West's overall, a cue-bidding sequence got North-South to an aggressive six spade contract. In view of West's vulnerable overall, it is reasonable to assume he has the king of diamonds. However, you cannot afford to draw trumps and then attempt to get to dummy with the queen of diamonds, because the defenders will be able to take a diamond and a heart trick.

Werner's solution was pretty as a picture. He ruffed the opening lead with dummy's deuce, cashed the ace of clubs and then discarded a heart on the king of clubs. He continued with a club from the table, and ruffed in hand with the ace!

That set up dummy's clubs, but also set up a trump trick for the defenders. However, that was the only trick they were due to get.

Declarer crossed to the queen of spades and then started running winning clubs. On the first of these, he sluffed his remaining heart loser. The defenders were welcome to ruff at any time they wanted to. But that would leave only one trump outstanding. No matter what the defenders returned after ruffing the club, declarer would be able to win in hand (a heart by ruffing, a diamond with the ace, cross to the board with drawing the last trump, and enjoy all the good clubs on the table to make his slam.